

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Japan to extend refugees' aid grant

AMMAN (J.T.) — Japan has decided to extend a grant in aid of up to 1,060 million yen (\$3,930,000) through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) for a food aid to the Palestine refugees in order to purchase American wheat. Notes to this effect were exchanged on Nov. 12 in Vienna between Mr. Akira Yamato, Japanese Ambassador to Austria, and Mr. George J. Latimer, acting commissioner-general of the UNRWA. A statement issued by the Japanese embassy in Amman said that in response to a UNRWA request, the government of Japan, which decided to extend a cash contribution of \$7 million in 1982, has also decided to donate money for the above food aid. Japan has been giving food aids through the UNRWA every year since 1970.

UAE asks Iran to end Gulf war

ABU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) called on Iran Wednesday to halt its war with Iraq and to respond immediately to current peace initiatives, the official Emirates News Agency said. Abu Dhabi's heir-apparent, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahayan, said the two-year-old war was wasteful and against the interests of Arab and Islamic nations at a meeting here with Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Hossein Sheikholeslam. The agency reported Sheikh Khalifa echoed calls for peace made by the 15-nation Gulf Cooperation Council at a summit in Bahrain last week, of which the UAE is a member. The summit coincided with a new flare-up in the two-year-old Gulf war.

Crown Prince congratulates Oman

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Wednesday sent a cable of good wishes to Sultan Qaboos bin Zaid of Oman on the Omani National Day and the Sultan's birthday anniversary. In his cable Prince Hassan wished Sultan Qaboos and the Omani people further prosperity and progress.

Mubarak welcomes Arafat to Cairo for peace talks

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak told a group of U.S. congressmen Wednesday that Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was welcome in Cairo for Middle East peace talks, bearing in mind Egypt was committed to peace with Israel. Congressman William Hughes, Democrat from New Jersey, said: "The president indicated that he would welcome Arafat or any other (Arab) party that would like to come to Egypt for the purpose of discussing the peace process." Mr. Hughes said President Mubarak stressed that Egypt was "deeply committed to the Camp David peace accord as the only comprehensive solution that is on the table. Egypt cannot go back on its option for peace with Israel."

Syria criticises U.S. peace proposals

DAMASCUS (R) — President Hafez Al Assad of Syria Wednesday criticised recent U.S. proposals for a Middle East settlement, saying the mere desire for peace was not enough. The official Syrian News Agency quoted the president as telling a delegation of American congressmen that the proposals "did not give a comprehensive picture of the solution." "We want peace but we want the basis for peace to be provided. The desire for peace, while good, is not enough on its own," the Syrian leader said. "There are matters which cannot be bargained over, such as Israel's withdrawal from the Arab lands, it occupied in 1967, and the rights of the Palestinian people," he added. The congressional delegation, led by Democrat Lee Hamilton from Indiana, arrived in Syria from Lebanon on a fact-finding mission.

3 Britons accused of smuggling arms to Libya

LONDON (R) — Three British businessmen went on trial Wednesday accused of smuggling arms and ammunition to Libyan diplomatic posts in Europe and north Africa, Prosecutor Alistair Hill said at the Old Bailey central criminal court in London that the three men agreed to smuggle pistols and revolvers, including automatic weapons, and ammunition to a variety of Libyan people's bureaux, principally in Europe but also in north Africa. He said a fourth man — a "Mr. X" who was not in the dock — was organiser and paymaster of the alleged plot.

200,000 students demonstrate in Athens

ATHENS (R) — Riot police backed by armoured cars guarded the American embassy in Athens Wednesday as more than 200,000 students staged a demonstration to mark the ninth anniversary of a student revolt which precipitated the downfall of the military junta. The entire Athens and Piraeus police force was on alert as the students marched from the polytechnic — scene of the 1973 student revolt — to the embassy. The march was the culmination of three days of events marking the bloody incidents in the polytechnic when junta troops backed by tanks stormed the campus after thousands of students occupied the building. The 1973 clashes, in which at least 34 people were killed, led to the overthrow of dictator George Papadopoulos and to the restoration of democratic rule in July 1974.

King: Arabs expect next move from Israel, world

PARIS (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein said Wednesday the Arab World expected the next moves in the Middle East peace process to come from Israel and the world community.

Speaking to a press conference after presenting Arab peace proposals to French leaders, King Hussein said Israel was obstructing a settlement and endangering security.

"Its ambitions have no limits. We do not know what are her frontiers, so which Israel must be recognised? The ball is in the court of the world community and of Israel. We are waiting," he said. "There was", the King said, "a genuine feeling that there should be some kind of mutual recognition between the Israelis and the Palestinians," and he described Mr. Reagan's Middle East peace plan as containing very positive elements and he hoped the U.S. would continue to act on behalf of peace.

Hassan receives Yugoslav delegation

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Wednesday that Jordan will exert all efforts for making the forthcoming non-aligned conference in New Delhi a success.

Speaking at a meeting with a visiting Yugoslav parliamentary delegation, led by Mr. Nikola Knezevic, Prince Hassan emphasised the role of non-aligned nations towards establishing peace in the Middle East.

"At the meeting, Prince Hassan reviewed with the delegation the general conditions in the occupied Arab territories and Israel's expansionist plans and measures directed against the Arab population, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra reported Wednesday.

He also emphasised the importance of Jordanian-Yugoslav cooperation in economic fields and in launching joint projects especially in agricultural fields as well as food, chemical and engineering industries, Petra said.

The audience was attended by Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhounei.

Mr. Knezevic and his delegation earlier met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran to review the Middle East question and initiatives for establishing peace in the region.

During the meeting the two sides discussed the role of the Non-Aligned Movement in helping to achieve peace in the Middle East and to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war. "Iran should be made to respond to peace initiatives which Iraq has been advocating and should put an end to its aggression on Arab land," the prime minister was quoted as saying by the agency.

They also reviewed Jordanian-Yugoslav relations and ways of bolstering bilateral cooperation in various fields especially in trade affairs.

The Yugoslav delegation also met on Wednesday with Mr. Talhounei who lauded Jordanian-Yugoslav relations. Mr. Talhounei called for more bilateral cooperation in parliamentary affairs between Jordan and Yugoslavia.

Arab issues and non-aligned affairs were discussed during the parliamentary meeting.

The Yugoslav delegation arrived here Tuesday evening for a four-day visit to Jordan. In a statement upon arrival Mr. Knezevic described Jordanian-Yugoslav cooperation in economic, cultural and social affairs as excellent and said the two countries are endeavouring to promote cooperation in parliamentary affairs.

The delegation was met upon arrival by Mr. Talhounei and Upper House members as well as Yugoslavia's ambassador to Jordan Dusan Zavanik.

Later at a meeting with National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar the head of the Yugoslav delegation made a statement reaffirming his country's support for Arab just causes and strongly condemned Israel's arbitrary measures against Arab inhabitants, Petra said.

"Yugoslavia looks with admiration to King Hussein's constant efforts for solving the Middle East problem, and we have appealed to non-aligned nations to adopt joint action aimed at establishing a just and durable peace," Mr. Knezevic was quoted by Petra as saying.

In reply, Mr. Arar said that Jordanian officials look forward to meetings with Yugoslav leaders to discuss means of further strengthening Jordanian-Yugoslav relations. He also voiced Jordan's appreciation to Yugoslavia's support to Arab causes at international forums.

Refugees in S. Lebanon refuse to resettle in tents

BEIRUT (R) — Palestinian refugees protesting at plans to house them under canvas this winter have burned or slashed all tents erected in South Lebanon's Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp, a U.N. relief official said Wednesday.

The Israelis brought prefabricated houses to the camp last week and offered them to any refugee family that could pay.

Israel has recently changed its policy on refugees after originally seeking their resettlement further north in Lebanon away from the border region. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) officials say the Israelis at first banned any attempt to provide shelter for the refugees, but lately offered 10 free bags of cement to each family to build a home.

The agency, currently dividing the camp area into plots and providing water and drains, would not object if the refugees bought or built shelters.

The Beirut daily Al Anwar reported that the prefabricated houses were on sale at between 16,500 and 56,000 Lebanese pounds (\$4,000 to \$14,000).

U.N. officials said the situation was very confused in the camp, but UNRWA hoped to have tents for 8,000 people in place within three weeks as planned.

"The families believe that if they don't go into tents someone will provide prefabricated houses," U.N. official said. But as the rainy Mediterranean winter set in, he believed the camp dwellers would accept the tents.

The cost of the prefabricated houses is beyond the reach of most refugee families, whose menfolk have mostly fled or are in Israeli detention. But families with relations working in the Gulf states might be able to pay on deferred terms, UNRWA officials believe.

Italian Socialists set out demands to join new coalition

ROME (R) — The Socialist Party, which holds the key to solving Italy's latest political crisis, Wednesday set out its demands for joining a new coalition government led by veteran Christian Democrat Amintore Fanfani.

A meeting of Socialist leaders drew up the 10-point policy list, which political analysts said looked more like an election manifesto than a basis for a coalition compromise, ahead of talks with Prime Minister-Designate Fanfani.

Habib to return to Mideast

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Alan Romberg, State Department deputy spokesman, said that it was his understanding that Philip Habib, President Reagan's special representative, is due to leave Washington for the Middle East later this week.

"I don't have a specific itinerary," he said.

Habib will deal with both the President's Middle East peace initiative and the question of bringing about a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Special envoy Morris Draper has been working to set up negotiations on the troop withdrawal question between Lebanese and Israeli officials while ambassador Richard Fairbanks has been dealing with efforts to resume negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The United States fears that the Mideast peace process may be harmed by Israel's requirement that foreign teachers pledge they will not offer any help to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In a statement released Nov. 16, the U.S. State Department said that "actions such as these can only further undermine the confidence of Palestinians and others who we hope to attract to future negotiations."

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said the United States, on several occasions, has expressed official concern to the Israeli government about its requirement that non-residents pledge not to assist the PLO or "any other hostile organisation" as a condition for renewal of work or residence permits.

Following is the text of the State Department statement: Israeli military government authorities are requiring that any non-resident who wishes to take out or renew a work of residence permit must sign a pledge not to provide direct assistance to the PLO or "any other hostile organisation."

As many as 18 professors from Al Najah University in Nablus have been expelled to date for refusing to sign such a pledge. In addition, at least 11 American citizens — one from Al Najah and 10 from Birzeit — have been ordered to stop teaching and have been informed they will be required to leave when their visitor permits lapse.

Our understanding is that most of the people involved are Jordanian citizens, and have been sent across the river to Jordan.

Several other foreign nationals apparently have departed already by air. We are informed that two American citizens affected by the pledge including Feiruz Shehadi, described in the Washington Post as already having been deported) plan to leave within the next few days.

These developments are naturally of concern to us. We are also concerned that large-scale expulsions and expulsions of vital non-resident educators could eventually force some or all West Bank universities to close. Since the U.S., both privately and officially, has over the years made meaningful financial and intellectual contributions to the development of such institutions, we naturally take an interest in their continued operation in a quiet manner.

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Labour 'urges U.S. aid cut to topple Begin'

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Israeli opposition Labour Party leaders reportedly urged the United States to help bring down Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government by reducing economic assistance to Israel. Max Frankel, the New York Times editorial page editor who is generally credited with writing most of his newspaper's editorials on the Middle East, wrote in a signed commentary Tuesday that "the prime minister's opponents believe that not even a dramatic peace bid" by Jordan would now suffice to dislodge the West Bank. "That could work," he quoted the Labour officials as telling him in private conversations, "only if the U.S. helps them to topple the Begin government." And to that end, leading opposition figures now risk political oblivion by counselling sharp cuts in America's non-military aid of \$800 million a year, he wrote.

Mr. Fankel's article was reported to have caused deep concern among the pro-Israel lobby in the U.S.

He declined to identify his Labour sources, but strongly indicated that they were "top leaders — not secondary party functionaries."

"I would not have written this article unless I was convinced that the view was widespread and that it was deeply felt. It was not just one crackpot. I was started to find out just how widespread the view was," he was quoted as saying.

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Israelis patrol Aley amid shooting

BEIRUT (R) — Israeli armoured vehicles Wednesday patrolled the mountain town of Aley as sporadic shooting between Christians and Muslims erupted for the second consecutive day.

State-run Beirut Radio said occasional machinegun fire was heard in the town, 15 kilometres east of Beirut, and in surrounding villages.

The main road into the town from the Beirut-Damascus highway was blocked by Israeli soldiers with two armoured personnel carriers, eyewitnesses said.

Beirut Radio stations said roads linking Aley with the troubled Shouf mountains to the south were also closed.

No casualties have been reported in the town since a flare-up Tuesday. Dozens of people have died in the Aley and Shouf districts since the latest bout of sectarian fighting broke out on Oct. 31.

The clashes have been between right-wing Christian militias known as the "Lebanese Forces" and the armed wing of the Druze Muslim Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

Lebanese government sources said U.S. special envoy Philip Habib was due to return to Beirut this week and that the Christian-Muslim clashes would be high on the agenda of his talks with Lebanese officials.

But the Lebanese government sees the factional clashes as one of its most urgent problems and has said it will ask the U.S. to put pressure on Israel to withdraw from the area.

Repeated meetings between leaders of Lebanon's Christian and Druze communities have failed to end the clashes.

Repeating the telephone call from a U.S. official who mentioned the Falangists' entry into the camps.

The American, who was not publicly identified, also said he had heard rumours, later proved untrue, that Israeli soldiers had shot and arrested patients in a Beirut hospital.

Mr. Baron said the American did not mention any irregular actions by Falangists in the camp but he reported the conversation to Mr. Begin's military aide.

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Haddad denies involvement in massacre

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Maj. Saad Haddad, leader of South Lebanon's pro-Israeli militia, Wednesday denied his men were involved in the massacre of Palestinians at two Beirut refugee camps.

The major, whose forces have been equipped by Israel since he broke away from the Lebanese army in 1976, told an Israeli judicial inquiry into the killings he was "absolutely sure" his men were not near the camps when hundreds of Palestinian civilians were massacred between Sept. 16 and 18.

The inquiry has been told that Christian Falangist militia sent into the camps by Israel carried out the massacre but that a few of Maj. Haddad's men were seen in the vicinity.

Maj. Haddad, whose militia is deployed far south of Beirut, said three of his men were in Beirut at the time visiting relatives and had been caught in crossfire between Israeli units and Muslim militia.

He said he passed through Beirut on Sept. 17 to pay condolences to the family of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel who had been assassinated three days earlier.

The major, who gave evidence for 20 minutes, said political rivals had tried to blame his forces for the killings.

The commission also heard fresh evidence that U.S. officials were uneasy about reports from Beirut and alerted the Israelis on Sept. 17.

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U.S. pension system faces collapse

By Susan Rasky
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Efforts to save the huge U.S. social security pension system from bankruptcy begin in earnest today when a special committee appointed by President Reagan considers recommendations for overhauling the programme.

The recommendations will go to Congress and the White House by the end of the year, and the battle lines will then be drawn for possibly the most difficult and politically risky legislative struggle President Reagan has faced.

Begun 47 years ago by President Franklin Roosevelt in the depths of the great depression, the 178 billion dollar-a-year social security programme is second only to defence as the most costly item in the federal budget.

The programme currently provides mostly cash benefits for 36 million retired or disabled workers and pays hospital costs for 25 million Americans over the age of 65.

Unlike other federal programmes that tend to favour particular interest groups or regions

of the country, social security touches the lives of virtually all Americans.

Most politicians and economists agree that the system, financed by payroll taxes on employers and workers, is in serious financial trouble, particularly in the short term.

But there is virtually no agreement on what should be done. President Reagan broached reforms last year, just when members of Congress were gearing up for the 1982 elections, held on Nov. 2.

His suggestion that the mammoth system might have to be restructured touched raw political nerves in his own Republican Party as well as among opposition Democrats, who charged that he was trying to rob the elderly of their retirement benefits.

Mr. Reagan hastily withdrew his proposals and appointed a 15-member bipartisan committee of experts and congressional leaders to study the social security problem and make recommendations after the elections.

But Democrats seized on the president's blunder as a focus for their campaign attacks on Reagan

economic policies. Opinion polls of voters found social security second only to unemployment as the issue most troubling to Americans.

The social security system operates in a pay-as-you-go fashion, with taxes collected from today's employers and workers paying for the benefits received by today's pensioners.

For the first 30 years of the programme, taxes collected were greater than benefits paid out each month, and the extra money was placed in the system's three separate trust funds.

Until 1970 the trust funds always contained at least a year's worth of benefits, allowing the government to ignore economic fluctuations that might temporarily reduce the number of workers paying into the system.

In the past eight years, however, the government has been paying out far more in benefits than it has been taking in and the trust funds have been drawn down sharply.

The old-age retirement fund, the biggest of the three, has already run out of money.

Last week, for the first time in the history of the system, the gov-

ernment was forced to borrow money from the disability fund to make the monthly payment to retired people.

But social security actuaries now estimate that the disability trust fund will run out of money by the end of next year.

According to the experts' calculations, the combined retirement and disability funds will need an infusion of \$150-200 billion between 1983 and 1989 to stay solvent.

Funding crunch

Over the longer term, the social security system faces an even more serious funding crunch because the working-age population will be shrinking at the very time the number of retired people collecting benefits is growing.

For the past 11 months the presidential National Commission on Social Security has been grappling with these short-term and long-term financing problems.

According to economist Alan Greenspan, who is chairman of the commission, the solutions boil down to "a series of choices that nobody likes."

There are four main options for dealing with the short-term problem. The first would be to speed up scheduled increases in the payroll taxes.

Democrats in Congress tend to favour this, but President Reagan has said he is adamantly opposed to more tax increases.

A second possibility would be to reduce inflation adjustments to benefits. Benefits now rise automatically each year by the same amount as the U.S. consumer price index, but many economists believe the index overstates inflation.

A third option would be to require federal employees, currently covered by a separate retirement system, to begin paying into the social security system.

Finally, income taxes could be used to finance the system. This is probably the least popular solution because it would fundamentally alter the nature of the system, which was set up to be self-financing.

Suggestions for longer-term financing include gradually raising the retirement age and devising new tax incentives to encourage private pension systems.

Sikh militancy in Punjab challenges Mrs. Gandhi

By Jeremy Clift
Reuter

AMRITSAR, India — A gilded temple sitting in the middle of a sacred lake here has become the centre of a militant Sikh movement which poses one of the most potentially explosive domestic problems for India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Golden Temple, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, has been the traditional focus for Sikh political aspirations since its foundation at the end of the 16th century.

The jewelled shrine, which was the symbol of Sikh challenges to India's Moghul rulers and later the British, is now at the centre of a demand for greater autonomy for the northern state of Punjab where most of the country's 11 million Sikhs live.

Mrs. Gandhi is sensitive to the strategic and economic importance of Punjab, which borders Pakistan and is the agricultural heartland of the country.

But she feels that granting the Sikh's autonomy demands could encourage similar movements already under way in other states and jeopardise the Indian union.

Demanding a series of religious and political concessions, the Sikhs demonstrated this summer, filling Punjab's jails in traditional form of Indian protest under which demonstrators deliberately seek arrest.

Protest leader Harchand Singh Longowal, president of the regional Akali Dal party, says 40,000 of his followers were jailed. State officials put the number around 25,000.

Mrs. Gandhi says that regional, religious or linguistic parties like the Akalis are divisive and bad for national unity of problems.

But Mr. Longowal asserts that the Sikh protest has forced Mrs. Gandhi to take their demands seriously.

At a rally at the Golden Temple last week, he announced plans to take the Sikh protests to the national capital later this month during the Asian games in which hundreds of athletes from Asia and

the Middle East will be taking part. The call came after talks with Mrs. Gandhi's envoy had apparently run aground.

The government has said it is ready to meet any threat to law and order.

The bearded Mr. Longowal, sitting cross-legged on a simple wooden bed, wearing a blue turban and a traditional Sikh dagger thrust through his belt, told Reuters in an interview he was only seeking a better deal for the Punjab.

Second class citizens

He charged that Sikhs were treated as second class citizens. The Indian government, he said, would have to meet all the Akali demands and declined to identify possible areas for compromise.

The issue has already led to violence, with a grenade attack in Amritsar market and the killing of four Sikhs by police in Delhi when an angry crowd tried to storm parliament house.

In parliament, Home Affairs (Interior) Minister P.C. Sethi said the government was willing to meet almost all religious demands, but political concessions had implications for other states and there would have to be consultations with them.

The religious demands include granting the walled city of Amritsar a holy status under which tobacco and alcohol would be banned. Sikh scriptures would be broadcast on regional radio stations and the main Sikh temples across the country would be brought under the control of Amritsar.

A demand that the city of Chandigarh, at present divided between Punjab and the neighbouring state of Haryana, be incorporated fully into Punjab is among the political demands that could be met, political sources said.

Mrs. Gandhi agreed to the transfer several years ago, but it was not implemented.

The stumbling block is the demand for greater regional political power and a redrawing of state

borders to include Punjab speaking areas of neighbouring states.

Independent state

Although most Sikhs reject secession, some militants would like to see the establishment of an independent Sikh state known as Khalistan.

At last week's Golden Temple rally, hundreds of people, some carrying rifles, spears and daggers thrust their fists in the air to shout of "Khalistan zindabad" (long live Khalistan) when one speaker asked if they supported independence.

But the main Akali leaders were quick to say that secession was not the issue.

The Sikhs had their own shro lived state in the Punjab in the early 19th century, but it had outlived its chief architect a ruler, Ranjit Singh who died in 1839.

In two wars against the British in 1845 and 1848-49, the Sikhs were crushed and incorporated into the British Empire. They soon became a key element in the Indian army.

Sikhism was founded in the 15th century by Guru Nanak, the first of 10 gurus, as a reaction both to Islam and Hinduism.

Originally pacific and reformist, the Sikhs (the word means disciple) were gradually transformed by Moghul persecution into a militant brotherhood with customs which distinguished them from their neighbours.

The five symbols of their faith known as the five K's are Kesh (hair) which must be retained unshorn, Kangha (comb), Kara (bracelet) worn by soldiers, Kirp (saber) and Kara (bracelet) steel, normally worn on the right arm.

The Sikh religion advocates it to be a true Khalsa—one of chosen race—the disciple must adopt a spartan code of conduct, abstaining from liquor, tobacco and narcotics and devoting himself to the battle for righteousness.

Few Sikhs stick rigidly to the faith, but the majority stand up with their uncut hair, bundling under a turban.

Japan's nuclear waste dumping meets opposition

By Toshio Kojima
Reuter

TOKYO — Japan has run into serious opposition over its proposal to follow Britain, Belgium, France and Switzerland in dumping low-level nuclear waste on the seabed.

Pacific islanders and Japanese fishermen, concerned about contamination of their seafood stocks and the marine environment, protested strenuously when Japan first announced in the late 1970s that it wanted to sink nuclear rubbish to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean.

But Japan's problem in storing its nuclear waste is growing more acute. The country is making a big effort to lessen its dependence on oil, of which it has no domestic sources, and is rapidly expanding its nuclear power supplies.

Seven power companies now operate 24 nuclear reactors with a total generating capacity of 17 million kilowatts, providing about 18 per cent of Japan's electricity generating capacity.

The nuclear power industry expects the amount to increase to 90 million kilowatts, or 30 per cent of total generating capacity, by the year 2000.

The amount of radioactive waste is growing steadily. The official Atomic Energy Commission said in a report last June that 410,000 metal drums, each holding 200 litres of cement-solidified low-level waste from reactors and research institutes, were stored in various parts of the country.

The number of drums was expected to increase to 1.1 million in 1990 and 1.8 million in the year 2000, it said.

The government set up a radioactive waste management centre in 1976 to study ways of disposing of the waste safely.

The commission has recommended that half the waste should be dumped in the ocean and half on land.

Officials at the centre said several sites in areas with sparse populations were being considered for

land storage.

For ocean dumping, the centre selected an area about 80 kilometres south east of Tokyo and 1008 kilometres north of North Mariana.

But the protests are increasing as the plans advance.

Leaders from Pacific islands and island groups such as Guam, North Mariana, Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau, passed a resolution in September last year at a meeting in Guam unconditionally opposing the Japanese plan.

In September this year, Japan's National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations called on the government to consider storing the waste exclusive on land.

Monitoring safety

Their resolution said the government should not allow ocean dumping until a scientific research system had been established to monitor the safety of the seabed waste.

After the 1945 atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese people are sensitive about nuclear-related issues and remain divided about the use of nuclear power.

Momoki Taneiki of the office of Emergency Planning and Environmental Radioactivity at the government's Science and Technology Agency told Reuters the government would make patient efforts to win the understanding of its opponents.

"We want to start ocean dumping as soon as we can because the waste material stored in Japan is piling up," he said.

Officials of the Waste Management Centre said the nuclear waste included ashes from combustible solid radioactive waste such as paper towels and clothes, liquid waste from drainage systems and shredded metal pieces.

These could be solidified with cement in drums and dumped in the ocean, they said, while large

pieces of metal and plastics such as polyethylene and vinyl chloride would be stored on land, probably in half-buried ferro-concrete warehouses.

They said experiments had been made in which drums containing cement but no radioactive waste had been dropped to the ocean bed and had remained intact at 6,200 metres.

The next step would be to dump 5,000 to 10,000 drums containing low-level radioactive waste and monitor the effect on the environment for two to three years. Full-scale dumping would start if the safety of the drums was confirmed, they said.

They added that the Japan Nuclear Safety Commission had estimated that if all the stored waste was released into the sea the amount of radiation absorbed by each human being through the marine food chain would be only one ten-millionth of the average amount now received from food, cosmic rays and the earth.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

04:30 Koran
05:40 Children's Programme
06:50 Children's Programme
07:00 Film
07:15 Programmes Review
07:30 Local Programme
08:00 News in Arabic
08:30 Arabic Series
09:30 Arabic Play
11:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Mind Your Language
09:10 Fall Guy
09:40 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week: "Honour Thy Father"
Starting: Joseph Bologna and Brenda Vaitano

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM & parity on 9560 KHz SW

07:10 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Pop Session
08:10 News Summary
08:15 News Summary
08:20 News Summary
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24:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newscast 06:30 International

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

10:00 Koran
10:20 Children's Programme
11:00 Popeye
11:30 Religious Programme
12:00 The Muppet Show
12:30 The World We Live In
13:00 Soccer
13:30 The Waltons
14:00 Science and Life
14:30 Western Theatre
15:00 Feature Film
15:30 Religious Programme

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Ecology in Action, at the French Cultural Centre.
* Jazz Now, at the American Centre.
* "Jordan — Land and People" paintings by Farouk Lamouza, at the Alfa An Gallery.
* "Jazz on a Summer's Day," at the American Centre Thursday at 3:30 p.m.
* Film on riding and horse management, at the British Council Thursday at 6:00 p.m.

FILMS

* "Jazz on a Summer's Day," at the American Centre Thursday at 3:30 p.m.
* Film on riding and horse management, at the British Council Thursday at 6:00 p.m.

MEETING

* German-speaking community invited to have meeting with Prof. Wehrmann at the Goethe Institute Friday at 8:00 p.m.

POETRY RECITAL

* Australian poet Anne Fairbairn recites Australian poetry at the Jordanian Writers' Society Thursday 5 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Yaman Municipal Library 361121
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m.

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan for information purposes only. It is subject to change without notice. For the latest information, please contact the airport directly.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Damascus (RJ)
09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Dhahran (RJ)
09:50 Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:35 Doha, Riyadh (RJ)
10:50 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
16:15 Cairo (RJ)
16:30 Larnaka (RJ)
16:35 Kuwait (RJ)
16:45 Athens (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 Beirut (RJ)
18:05 Amsterdam, Beirut (RJ)
18:20 Athens (RJ)
18:25 Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
19:30 Rome (RJ)
20:15 Geneva, Zurich (RJ)
20:40 Beirut (RJ)
20:50 Baghdad (RJ)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (RJ)

DEPARTURES

04:30 Istanbul, Belgrade (JAT)
04:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
06:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:00 Cairo (RJ)
07:30 Beirut (RJ)
08:45 Athens (RJ)
09:30 Athens (RJ)
10:30 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tripoli, Madrid (RJ)
11:30 Athens (RJ)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:15 Larnaka (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (RJ)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
17:30 Kuwait (RJ)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newscast 06:30 Country Style
06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections
07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News
07:15 World News 07:24 24 Hours News
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FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Finnish delegation's visit discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — A visit to Jordan by a Finnish industrial and trade delegation early next year was discussed at a meeting Wednesday by Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al-Husaini and the Finnish commercial attaché here. They also discussed ways of bolstering trade cooperation between Jordan and Finland.

AUB life reported 'normal'

AMMAN (J.T.) — Life at the American University of Beirut (AUB) is back to "normal," according to AUB Alumni Club Public Relations Committee Chairman Mr. George Twaal. Mr. Twaal said Wednesday that classes started as scheduled on Oct. 20, 1982 and student enrolment came out to be similar to that of last year 1981. The AUB was closed down in early June in the aftermath of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. AUB administration is exerting "enormous efforts" to revive the university, Mr. Twaal said.

Engineers organise architecture week

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Engineers Association (JEA) will hold an "architecture week" at the Professional Associations Complex on Dec. 15, a JEA spokesman announced here Wednesday. He said that Jordanian architectural models will be on display throughout the week during which specialists from the private and public sectors deliver speeches on the art of architecture. Documentaries featuring architecture in Jordan and in other Arab foreign countries will be shown to the visitors, the spokesman added. A special preparatory committee has been charged with making arrangements for making holding the week.

Reshuffled Educational Council meets

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al-Tal Wednesday chaired a meeting of the recently-reshuffled Educational Council. The council resumed consideration of a working paper prepared by a special committee on the future of secondary-stage education in Jordan.

Kuwait team arrives for cooperative talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing cooperative organisations in Kuwait arrived in Amman Wednesday for talks with Jordanian cooperative organisations. The delegation, led by Kuwaiti Farmers Association President Abdullah Rasheed, will discuss with the Jordan Cooperative Organisation Jordanian and Kuwaiti experiments in cooperative work.

Duleil elections to be held Feb. 13

ZARQA (Petra) — Municipal elections at Duleil in Zarqa Governorate will be held on Feb. 13, and a special municipal committee has already started registering names of eligible voters including women in accordance with the new municipalities law, according to Zarqa Acting Governor Musleh Al-Tarawneh. He said the committee, formed last week, will have to submit a report on its registration work to the concerned authorities before the elections are held. Meanwhile, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, Hassan Al-Momani, announced Wednesday that municipal elections at Kufir Awan in Irbid Governorate will be held on Jan. 13. A total of 1,123 male and female voters are eligible to cast ballots at Kufir Awan.

University courses for Karak teachers

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University Continued Education Social Service Department is organising a training course to begin Saturday at the Rabbab Agricultural School for secondary school teachers and principals in the Karak Governorate. The three-day intensified course will include lectures on school management, English-language teaching methods and assessment and evaluation bases. The department will be holding a similar course next Tuesday for Mar'an governorate teachers and principals of preparatory schools. One hundred and fifty participants will take part in the two courses.

Municipalities lent JD 13.5m in 1981

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) last year granted municipalities around the country loans totalling JD 13,488,708, a CVDB spokesman said Wednesday. The spokesman added that loans granted to municipalities in the past did not exceed JD 3.5 million.

Zarqa completes major road repairs

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa Municipality has completed 75 per cent of road-repair work in the city to mend damages resulted from recent heavy rains. On the other hand the head of the water-supply section at Zarqa Municipality said Wednesday that water-supply services are provided to 250,000 city residents. All new applications for providing water to houses outside the city are being withheld at the present, he said.

Y.U. starts computerised registration

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University has started computerised registration methods for the 1982-1983 second semester. University spokesman said the use of a computerised system will help complete student-registration procedure speedily and accurately. Students have been asked to adhere to registration regulations and dates.

Science and technology seminar planned

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course on defining science and technology priorities in the Arab World will open at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), on Nov. 20. The course will include theoretical lectures and practical application of matrices system in the Arab World. The five-day course will prepare a model to define relations between science and technology. The course is organised by the Union of Arab Scientific Research Centres in cooperation with the RSS. Representatives from Libya, Iraq, Somalia, Algeria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Morocco and Jordan will take part in the course.



The board of directors of the Joint Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company holds meetings in Amman Wednesday, co-chaired by Iraqi Transport Minister Abdul Jabbar Al-Assadi (second from left) and his Jordanian counterpart Ali Suheimat (left) (Petra photo)

Iraq-Jordan transport company board meets

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Joint Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company board of directors held a meeting in Amman Wednesday under the co-chairmanship of Iraqi and Jordanian transport ministers.

The board discussed the achievements of the company, work which it is currently undertaking and the company's financial situation and estimated budget.

Iraqi Transport Minister Abdul Jabbar Al-Assadi, who arrived in Amman early Wednesday, is also expected to hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart Ali Suheimat.

Tuesday evening the Arab Union of Land Transport (AULT) ended a meeting in Amman and issued an appeal to its

members for coordinating their plans and for cooperation in training and holding seminars on inter-Arab transport affairs.

AULT board of directors, which reviewed the union's activities and future programmes and the 1983 budget, also called on Arab governments to give priority to AULT members when purchasing and transporting goods and industrial products over land.

At the end of the meeting the board issued a statement condemning Israel's acts of aggression

on the Palestinian and Lebanese people and called on world nations to support the victims in their struggle to regain their right of sovereignty and freedom.

Badran receives Iraqi minister

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran conferred at his office Wednesday with Iraqi Minister of Transport and Communications Abdul Jabbar Al-Assadi, who is on a short visit to Jordan. They reviewed cooperation between Iraq and Jordan especially in transport affairs.

The meeting was attended by Transport Minister Ali Suheimat and Iraq's Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan.

UNESCO reply to university condemns Lebanon massacres

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran received Wednesday a message from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) assistant director in reply to the university's cable to UNESCO and other international bodies denouncing the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon.

The UNESCO message said victims of the massacre in Sabra and Shatila pose a "challenge to the conscience of all those holding responsible positions in the whole world." UNESCO "hopes that such massacres will awaken mankind's moral commitments to put an end to the tragedy of the Palestinian people," the message added.

UNESCO Executive Council in its 115th session held in Paris recently, expressed denunciation and deploration of the "inhuman" massacres.

Yugoslavia to import ½ million tonnes of Jordanian phosphates

AMMAN (Petra) — Yugoslavia hopes to import half a million tonnes of Jordanian phosphates in 1983 because of its dire need of the product to promote agricultural production, according to the head of the Yugoslav delegation now visiting Jordan.

Mr. Nikola Knazec, who was speaking at a meeting here Wednesday with Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub and Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour said that Yugoslavia hopes to double the volume of current trade with Jordan especially agricultural products.

He also promised that his government will make serious efforts for settling outstanding trade issues between the two countries.

At the meeting, attended by the Yugoslav delegation accompanying Mr. Knazec, Jordan Phosphates Company Director Ali Nsour complained that Yugoslav companies importing Jordanian phosphates have not honoured their commitments by failing to import phosphates as previously agreed on. "It had been agreed that 300,000 tonnes of phosphates be shipped to Yugoslavia in the current year, but these companies have imported

only 75,000 tonnes, and this is bound to cause storage complications for Jordan," Mr. Nsour said. In addition, he said Yugoslavia has failed to pay for the imported phosphates.

Also the minister of supply complained that an agreement concluded with Yugoslav officials during his visit to Belgrade in June has not been implemented. "We had agreed that aircraft carrying Yugoslav meat to Jordan should be loaded with Jordanian vegetables and fruit on their return journey for export to European countries, yet certain obstacles still impede the implementation of the agreement," Mr. Ayyoub said.

However, the minister suggested that Jordan started producing meat with Yugoslav assistance, and he left the door open for Yugoslav companies to make a feasibility study of the plan.

Mr. Walid Asfour who spoke at the meeting referred to various trade agreements between Yugoslavia and Jordan. "Jordan encourages trade exchange with friendly nations including Yugoslavia, and a Yugoslav company is now helping Jordan to prospect for oil," the minister said.

Ibrahim pledges support of social activity at Hussein youth centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Wednesday visited the social youth centre at Al Hussein refugee camp in Amman.

He was briefed on the centre's activities and its plans for building a shopping centre, a sports hall and other sports facilities.

The minister reiterated the government's pledge to offer the centre all possible financial help to enable it to carry out its programmes.

A committee charged with carrying out these projects voiced the camp's appreciation for the government's stand, "especially now that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) has shirked its responsibility in this matter."

Leading French bank opens Amman representative office to 'promote ties with Arabs'

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A reception was held Wednesday at the Amman Marriott hotel on the occasion of the inauguration of a regional representative office of the French bank, Societe Generale.

The reception was attended by Societe Generale General Manager Marc Vienot, central manager Bernard Auberger, Paul Carton, advisor to the chairman, and Francois Saintigny, representative in Amman as well as many Jordanian guests.

Societe Generale is a state-owned bank since 1945 and is one of the highest banks in France and in the world.

According to December 1981 statistics, it is the third biggest bank in France and the seventh biggest bank in the world. Mr. Vienot told the Jordan Times. One of the reasons for establishing the representative office in Amman "is to increase and promote relationship between Jordan and France," the general manager said.

He added that Societe Generale has already participated in financing some of development projects in Jordan.

The phosphate unit in Aqaba was managed and partly financed

by the bank, he said.

A project to develop telecommunications system in Jordan and a small project of water supply in Amman were also financed by the bank and "we have more plans to go further", Mr. Vienot said.

We have chosen Amman for our representative office to consider Jordan as a place of international fame, a country which has political stability as well as a liberal economy where financial development is possible. It is a place where we could do business in the Middle East area and therefore the office here will cover Iraq, Syria and Lebanon, he added.

The bank's main aim is to promote French exports and help French firms to establish firm trade relations in the Middle East and help all their customers in the world by "recommending French corporations as well as giving information introducing them to Jordanian administration and industries," Mr. Vienot said.

He also said that they will try to help in solving financial problems in commercial sector.

According to Mr. Vienot the establishment of the representative office in Amman is considered to be the "first step" for moving to a subsidiary one.

Reputed Australian journalist gives poetry recitals, lectures

By Lamis Andani
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Anne Fairbairn, a well-known Australian poet will be the guest of honour of the Jordanian Writers Society Thursday evening. Mrs. Fairbairn is scheduled to recite pieces of her own poems and of other famous Australian poets such as A.D. Hope and Judith Wright among others.

The poetry recital will be accompanied by slides to give the audience a visual idea of Australia.

A discussion of the poems would follow the recital.

Mrs. Fairbairn, who is on a one-week visit to Jordan, is conducting a cultural tour in the Middle East. She is interested in the culture of Arab countries, and had written many articles about Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Mrs. Fairbairn, a distinguished artist and journalist, plans to visit 14 universities in the Arab World, she told the Jordan Times.

She studied arts at the University of Sydney and at the Julian Ashton Art School, she held many exhibitions and her paintings is

represented in private collections all over the world.

As a journalist Mrs. Fairbairn covered the Vietnam war from South Vietnam and wrote about Far Eastern countries such as Singapore, Thailand and Burma.

During her visit to Jordan Mrs. Fairbairn met with a number of Jordanian writers and poets. She also visited the Yarmouk University Monday where she delivered a lecture about Australian poetry and art.

Mrs. Fairbairn gave a recital of poetry at the University of Jordan Wednesday.

Thanking Mrs. Fairbairn for her recitals and lectures University of Jordan students gave her a letter of appreciation, admiring her "enthusiasm for this is something we all need in this increasingly materialistic world."

"We need to develop our inert resources as well as output resources," the letter said.

Mrs. Fairbairn expressed her admiration of the Jordanian people and said, "I liked the enthusiasm displayed through the overwhelming response to my recitals and the traditional hospitality of the Jordanian people."

Majali presents credentials to Mexican President Portillo

WASHINGTON (Petra) — Jordan's Ambassador to the United States Abdul Hadi Al-Majali presented his credentials last Thursday to Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo as Jordan's non-resident ambassador to the Central American country.

At a ceremony held in Mexico City, at the occasion Mr. Majali conveyed in President Portillo greetings from His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people and the country's desire to promote ties of friendship with the Mexican people.

In reply, President Portillo expressed hope that further measures would be taken in the coming future to bolster bilateral cooperation and ties of friendship.

Later Mr. Majali held a lengthy meeting with the Mexican foreign minister to discuss ways of promoting Jordanian-Mexican relations.

Army medical team visits Civil Defence Directorate

AMMAN (Petra) — A team from the Jordanian Armed Forces Royal Medical Services Wednesday called at the Civil Defence Directorate and met with its Director-General Khaled Al-Tarawneh. The team, whose visit was designed to coordinate services to the public by both sides, was briefed on the first-aid, rescue and fire-fighting operations which defence men carry out under different conditions.

Maj-Gen. Tarawneh spoke about the tasks of emergency centres stationed along Jordan's highways and said that new centres at Hasa, and a number of other places in southern Jordan will be established soon.

Special telephone posts for emergency cases have been erected along main highways and citizens can resort to them to contact civil defence centres, he said.

By merely pressing a button, a citizen can contact one of three different civil defence centres nearby which can answer the call. Maj-Gen. Tarawneh added.

Road accident victims can be offered first-aid and then rushed in the nearest hospital for proper treatment, he said.

The team later toured the Civil Defence Directorate's various sections and saw special ambulance care fitted with life-saving equipment and other apparatus.

JCO offers equipment, services to farmers of rain-fed regions

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Wednesday announced that the organisation is ready to offer farm machines and other related services to farmers cultivating rain-fed regions in Irbid, Karak and Madaba governorates.

A statement issued by the JCO office in Amman said that farmers in these governorates may contact cooperative offices and agricultural organisations in their region in order to get assistance in this respect.

The statement urged farmers to

take advantage of the offer and to increase and improve agricultural production.

The past few years witnessed an encouraging positive trend towards agriculture and an obvious interest in crop production following years of decline in agricultural production and negligence of cultivating rain-fed land, the statement said.

According to the statement farmers in the three governorates can call on JCO's services to get improved seeds, fertilisers and animal feed at cost price.

Ceremony held to mark completion of electrification of 5 Safi villages

KARAK (Petra) — A celebration to mark the electrification of five villages in Ghor Al Safi region was held Wednesday at Uhor Safi town. In addition to Ghor Safi the villages of Fifta, Haditha, Mazra'a and Naq' were electrified.

These were among 32 villages to be electrified by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) within a JD 2-million plan. So far 22 villages have been electrified, according to a JEA spokesman who attended the ceremony Wednesday. He said that a 32-kilovolt power line extending along 26 kilometres was laid between the five villages in addition to transformer stations and other installations.

At the ceremony held Wednesday, Ghor Safi district governor spoke about development projects in the region and future electricity schemes there. The ceremony was attended by directors of local government departments, and representatives of the Jordan Valley Authority and the JEA.

Biographical sketches illuminate perspective of U.S. jazz

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Everyone from jazz aficionados to those even only mildly interested in that particular branch of modern music will find the exhibition at the American centre this week totally absorbing, for "Jazz Now" gives a deep and comprehensive insight into the "music of America." Although essentially comprising a series of 20 posters, each of which depicts one of "America's most talented contributors to jazz since the days of the traditional greats," it is the short but illuminating biographical sketches attached to them that are really informative.

Extremely well written by Victor Hirsch, these captions give an idea about how each artist started, their main influences (which almost without exception were Miles Davis, Art Blakey and John Coltrane) and who their partners were over the years.

Mr. Hirsch indicates the kind of jazz they play in a concise but highly expressive way. Of Ornette Coleman he writes, "The orchestra is a large 'horn' on which he freely improvises," while "he was a hurricane of power pouring forth 'sheets' of sound punctuated by long complex arpeggios and quivering passages" sums up the genius of John Coltrane entirely. Finally by using quotes made by the

artists about themselves—"I would say that the intellectualisation of music doesn't necessarily make it any better," Herbie Hancock; "I paint pictures of infinity with my music, that's why a lot of people can't understand it," Sun Ra—and the work

ART REVIEW

of other critics—"... he (Tony Williams) is playing music which fuses rock energy and improvisational interest without trills and without gratuitous grandstanding," Robert Palmer—he further enlightens us.

Of the seven artists commissioned to portray the musicians it is Webb Bryant who has most successfully captured their impressive energy, their vibrant reality in colour and form. McCoy Turner, nicknamed "The Burner" because he "plays hard all the time" is depicted in hot yellows, reds and oranges, his face tight with concentration, his hands a blur at the keyboard. At the other end of the scale, Mr. Bryant has caught the "introspective and modest" side of John Coltrane. Laid back on his stool, feet turned shyly inwards, Mr. Coltrane plays relaxedly against a cool blue background.

Catching the vitality of jazz drummer, Tony Williams in a highly

original and loosely spontaneous caricature is Slavator Bru. Drawing in two large splashes of colour, Mr. Bru indicates with some fun the amazing velocity of the drummer's hand as it vibrates unerringly over the centres of the taut drum skins.

As well as portraying their intensity, and the total absorption of jazz artists like Sam Rivers, Sarah Vaughan, Red Hubbard and Jackie McLean, Kenneth Kafchek also conveys the thick, almost tangible, atmosphere of the jazz clubs where, the sense of subdued excitement, the heat of the bright stage light as they penetrate the solubrious smoky gloom are almost as much a part of the enjoyment of jazz as the music itself.

Although the screenprints of Libby Dorset Thiel and the personality posters of Paul Salmon are not of the same standard as the work of the previous three artists, they nevertheless demonstrate alternative ways jazz musicians can be portrayed.

In conjunction with the exhibition, the highly acclaimed documentary film "Jazz on a Summer's Day" was screened at the centre, on Wednesday and will be screened again on Thursday and Sunday at 3.30 p.m. Also being shown are some of the centre's own collection of jazz videotapes. The exhibition runs until Nov. 23.

Jordan Times

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Tel: 667171-4

Jordan Times
 Established 1975
 Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD** Board of Directors: **JUMA A. HAMMAD**
 Managing Editor: **GEORGE S. HAWATMEH** Directors: **RAJA ELISSA**
 Contributing Editor: **RAMI G. KHOURI** **MOHAMMAD AMAD**
MAHMOUD AL KAYE

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 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
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 Telex: **21497 ALRAI JO**
 Telegram: **JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.**

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Living by illusionism

YURI ANDROPOV'S quick accession to the Kremlin's top position has intrigued the world, but mostly American politicians. Most observers in the U.S. seem to agree that the new Soviet leader is intelligent, tough and shrewd and a man who has pretty informed opinions on defence and foreign policy issues. Some tend to think he is a liberal, or at least less conservative than his predecessor, the late Leonid Brezhnev. Others, however, warn against expecting any change in Soviet policy as long as the Communist Party, in its present form or otherwise, is in power.

Because the U.S., under its unique system of government, looks at the USSR as its only competitor, American politicians and observers, as well as many of their Western allies, feel it necessary to know something — preferably as much as can be known — about the man with whom they are going to deal over much of the world's interests.

In other parts of the world, people sit and watch — their role almost reduced to nothing. They talk, but no-body listens. They protest, but to no avail. Some fade away without a fight and the big two feel happy. Others take up the gun to defend what they see as their legitimate rights, only to be crushed by one of the two.

In so much agony over which superpower wins this or that round, it is cathartic for some

of us to simply enjoy the game. Remember, if you cannot beat them join them; but we make a point of not throwing our lot with either.

This has been happening for sometime now, but it is getting more and more difficult to live by our own illusionism. Sad as Mr. Brezhnev's death had been for us, the occasion has given many, including chieftains in Moscow and Washington, room for more thought about where the whole world is heading and whether realism can replace fantasy at a time when no less than the human civilisation is at stake.

U.S. President Reagan is being pressed, for quite convincing reasons, to open a dialogue with Mr. Andropov, who also happens to need a respite from war talk and preparations, on how best the two greatest nations on earth can live up to their declared principles of peace and equality for mankind, regardless of how the aims can be achieved.

Again, it must be admitted that we have been taking lightly a very serious situation, if only because we have not had enough political clout and/or military might to influence an otherwise complicated state of affairs. For how much longer the world can afford to live on the edge of disaster largely depends on how committed in humanity Messrs Reagan and Andropov are. For now, however, the two had better start looking for answers.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: A call on Paris for a positive response

His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday headed the seven-member Arab committee and presented the Arab peace initiative at the meeting held in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand, which openly assessed certain basic facts:

1. Arab concern for the restoration the right to self-determination on its national soil to the Palestinian people.
2. Laying emphasis on the fact that Arab Jerusalem is part of the occupied Palestinian territory.
3. Exposing the dangers created by Israel's aggressive practices, and their threat to peace and stability in the Middle East.
4. Expression of full regard for Franco-Arab ties, and the French responsibility as a civilised nation to guaranteeing Arab rights, and establishing a just and durable peace in the region.

Al Dustour: Realities challenge Israeli plans

Every time the Israeli occupation authorities fell into the illusion of having straightened up things and created a suitable atmosphere for a complete annexation of the West Bank and Gaza, the Palestinian masses, and their patriotic leadership under occupation gave a hard blow to such fantasies. Various kinds of pressure and repressive measures have been applied to foil Arab resistance to Israeli hegemonistic trends. The physical annihilation of popular patriots, deporation of others, dissolving elected municipal councils, banning of all sorts of social, cultural and political activities and the slapping down collective punishments could not in their entirety liquidate the

The King explained to the French president the Arab peace plan, that expresses an Arab unanimity reached in Fez. The Arab peace drive has thus made a new step in Paris, following Washington.

The Arabs expect that France, in its capacity as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, and an influential member of the European community, will use its political weight to increase international support for the peace drive in the region, and play a positive role in thwarting Israeli attempts at foisting such a drive, removing obstacles created by the Israeli leadership on the way to peace.

There is more to it than French responsibility as a civilised nation. The mutual Arab and French interests presupposes a peaceful climate in the region based on a comprehensive and just outlook to the conflict.

patriotic and principled stand of the Arab citizens and all Israeli attempts were insufficient for the establishment of a civil administration in preparation for a status quo that will render all efforts for an Israeli withdrawal futile.

Despite all repressive measures the occupied territories citizens are, firmly attached to a comprehensive settlement that guarantees the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

The only good Arab in the occupied territories, according to the Israelis, is the one who hails the occupation and its continuation. But have any such terrorist practice proved effective in any way?

RED & BLACK

Jobs that are not

By Jawad Ahmad

Labour issues in the world are suddenly jumping to the forefront. This is equally true in Eastern and Western countries, as well as in both northern and southern parts of the globe.

The rich countries in the West suffer from high rates of unemployment, some of which have been unprecedented since World War II.

President Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher are, while applying a classical economic approach willing to pay the price of unemployment for the reward of decreasing inflationary rates.

Even Western countries with Socialist regimes such as France seem to suffer from high rates of unemployment. West

Germany is no exception either.

In the Eastern bloc there is no way to tell what the rates of unemployment are, particularly under conditions of window-dressing. However, there are signs that overemployment is lowering the social standard of many people. This is evident in the cases of Poland and Hungary.

In the Asian countries with large populations tough competition for exported labour is reaching cut-throat limits.

Countries like Indonesia has paid very limited attention to labour exports in the past. Now, this has become a major concern of the Indonesian government.

Other countries which have been traditional labour exporters have had their problems compounded by decreased exports and the return of some expatriates. Notable among these are Turkey, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia.

The recent census in China revealed that the population exceeded 1070 million, while until 1979 it was thought that the total population would not exceed 1000 million.

China is now changing its policies of population and employment which could transform it to a major exporter of labour. The final picture which can be derived from this quick sur-

vey is, that exportable labour (surplus labour) is increasing while importable labour is decreasing. If countries also continue their trade war and indulge in further protectionist measures, problems of unemployment and poverty in the third world countries will reach critical scales.

Given the unwillingness to expand the flow of aid from north to south countries, the world is ripe for wars, upheavals, internal problems and political instabilities.

Labour problems in varying degrees and forms are now common to all countries. They are symptoms of the rotten world we live in.

Is this the hour for peace?

By Anthony Parsons

Sir Anthony Parsons, whose diplomatic career was spent largely in the Middle East, was Britain's ambassador to Iran (1974-79) and to the U.N. (1979-82). He is now serving as the British prime minister's personal advisor foreign affairs.

The success of the negotiations which culminated in the emergence of the Republic of Zimbabwe taught me an important lesson. Seemingly intractable international problems give way to diplomatic solutions only when all the parties concerned need a peaceful settlement, albeit for totally different reasons, at the same time. In the case of Rhodesia this conjuncture came about for the first time following the Conservative Party's victory in Britain's general election of May 1979.

Before that date there had always been one or more of the parties which did not heed an agreement: Successive initiatives had foundered because that party or those parties had not been prepared to demonstrate the necessary flexibility. But, in the summer of 1979, this was no longer the case.

The new British government needed a settlement quickly because it was not disposed to submit to parliament the mandatory sanctions legislation for annual renewal in November. Bishop Muzorewa and the whites needed a settlement because they must have known that their internal solution, which excluded the Patriotic Front, was not working and that, in the longer terms, they would lose on the battlefield. The two wings of the Patriotic Front needed a settlement because they had come to realise that a military victory might be at least ten years away and, in the meantime, that their hosts in Zambia and Mozambique were becoming increasingly restive at the political and economic price which they were having to pay for acting as bases for guerrilla activity against the Rhodesian regime. Hence the governments in Lusaka and Maputo also needed a settlement.

When the British government convened the Lancaster House conference which opened in September 1979, I do not believe that the participants were aware of this favourable conjuncture; and I doubt whether each party, with the exception of the British government with its parliamentary timetable in mind, was fully conscious of its own need for a peaceful outcome until the dynamics of the negotiation took hold.

All this was only discernible in retrospect, and I am not of course suggesting that, just because the stars were propitious, agreement would have been reached spontaneously. Vigorous and resolute diplomacy was an essential catalyst. Without it, the hour would have struck but no one would have heard it as it rang in the museum of missed opportunities.

Out of phase

For 35 years the Palestine problem has been bedevilled by the absence of this crucial factor: The parties have always been out of phase with each other. In 1947 the Jews in Palestine were ready to accept the United Nations partition plan as the readiest means to fulfil their urgent need — to establish the state of Israel.

The Arabs felt no such need to compromise on their rejection of the plan although, at any time in the past few years, the Palestinians would probably have been happy to accept what they had rejected in 1947 — by now irrelevant to the Israelis. Between 1947 and 1948 the Israeli desire for peace was such that, if the Arabs had offered them a full peace treaty giving them acceptance and security behind the pre-June 1967 boundaries with a demilitarised Palestinian mini-state on their eastern border, the whole package to be buttressed by international guarantees, any Israeli government would, I suspect, have accepted without argument. But the Arabs felt no need to offer such concessions. Now I believe that they would, but I do not have to elaborate what Prime Minister Begin's view of such a package would be.

All the diplomatic initiatives taken since the adoption of security council resolution 242 in November 1967 have perished for the same reason — Ambassador Jarring's negotiations, the four power talks of 1969, the initiative of Secretary of State Rogers, the Geneva Conference following the 1973 war and so on.

The parties were always out of phase. Only Camp David had a limited but important success — the Israel-Egypt peace treaty and the Israeli evacuation of Sinai. Why? Because, after the military shock of the 1973 war, Israel felt an urgent need to reach a peaceful settlement with Egypt at the same time as President Sadat felt himself in urgent need of peace in order to rebuild Egypt's war-torn economy.

Is the hour striking now for a solution to the Palestine problem?

Many people believe, perhaps in desperation, that good may come out of the dreadful evils resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. And there are some positive indications.

The Reagan administration clearly felt the need for early progress: Hence the recent peace plan which, although less than ideal, is a vast improvement on the previous absence of any settled Middle East policy. The PLO too must be conscious of the need for immediate progress towards securing a homeland of some kind on what remains of Mandatory Palestine, before Israeli colonisation makes such an aspiration irrelevant.

The PLO, with high prestige following its resistance to the Israeli military onslaught in and around Beirut, should have more freedom of manoeuvre now that the leadership has been released from Syrian control. The Syrians also should be aware that, if there is no progress in the near future, the Golan Heights will be irrevocably lost to the state of Israel.

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Is the hour striking now for a solution to the Palestine problem?

Other influential Arab states, not to speak of the European Community, are manifestly ready to contribute to a peace initiative based on reconciliation of the Reagan plan with the desiderata expressed at the latest Arab summit.

The obstacle is, of course, the attitude of the Begin government, the party which is on this occasion out of phase. First it is difficult to envisage total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon except on conditions which the Arabs will be unable to accept: A long delay in the solution of this crisis, accompanied by intensified Israeli colonisation of the West Bank, will gravely reduce the chances of progress towards a solution of the Palestine problem, the heart of the matter.

Second, it is virtually impossible to imagine the Begin government exposing itself to pressure in a multilateral negotiation to withdraw from the territories which it is bent on absorbing, even in exchange for a strongly-guaranteed peace treaty.

In order to bring all the parties into phase, the government and people of Israel must be persuaded that they too are in urgent need of a universally acceptable solution involving the sacrifice of Israel's gains of 1967 in return for durable peace. It is self-evident to so many people — but not I fear to the majority in Israel — that Israel's security can only be guaranteed through it being accepted as part of the Middle East, and

that this will not come until Israel is prepared to concede to the Palestinians the same right of self-determination which Israelis have enjoyed since 1948.

The alternative will be the continuation of Israel as a warrior state surrounded by hostile neighbours, and my instinct tells me that the twenty-first century is not going to be a good period of history for warrior states, not only Israel.

"Hang in there"

Neither my American nor my Israeli friends will welcome these pontifications but I have to conclude, as has been the case so often in the last decade, that this task of persuasion lies in the hands of the United States, assisted by the European Community and fortified by the attitudes of the Arabs who must declare without equivocation that recognition of Israel within secure boundaries is on the table in exchange for Israeli recognition of Palestinian self-determination on the West Bank and Gaza.

I regret that I cannot see a useful role for the United Nations at this stage, although I do not believe that a final settlement can be reached without the involvement of the international community at some stage.

Israel will not accept UN intervention in any peace negotiations so long as the UN majority view is so heavily weighted against it — the current attempt to unseat Israel from the General Assembly through a credentials device will do nothing to allay this prejudice.

The rider to what I call the "Zimbabwe thesis" is that there must always be a diplomatic initiative in play. As I have suggested, it is extremely difficult even for the parties to a dispute, let alone outsiders, to know whether or not the hour has struck, except in retrospect. Hence it is irresponsible to give up trying — as the international community did in effect over Palestine between 1949 and 1967 — as you cannot expect to know at any moment whether you are lost in the forest or on the point of emerging into open country. So, for all my pessimism after many years in the forest of the Palestine problem, my words to the United States and to all others with influence is "Hang in there". There is too much at stake for Israel, for the Palestinians, for the region, indeed for the whole world, to do otherwise.

.. Middle East International

Thatcher undermines Foreign Office

By Barry May
 Reuter

LONDON — Is Margaret Thatcher content to be prime minister of Britain or does she want to be president?

The question is being asked in British political circles in tones that mix seriousness with sarcasm as reports circulate that she intends to gather around her a coterie of confidants to keep tabs on her cabinet ministers.

Mrs. Thatcher, victor of the conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands and vanquisher of trades union militants at home, plans to set up a prime minister's department, probably after the next general election, the reports say.

They have received sufficiently wide currency for at least one cabinet minister likely to be affected to protest publicly and volubly that it would involve a major constitutional change. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, sometimes mentioned as a successor to the conservative party leader, said he would be totally against strengthening the prime minister's role by establishing a new department.

"The prime minister is chairman of a group of cabinet ministers, and they have to carry out their responsibilities and are answerable to the House of Commons," he said on television recently. "If you envisage a large prime minister's department with the prime minister in some way taking the responsibilities that belong all around the cabinet table, that is a major constitutional change."

But he conceded: "If she feels she wants some help and she decides to appoint somebody, whoever it may be, to help her do that, well, then, so be it." Mrs. Thatcher is already deeply involved in the business of Mr. Pym's foreign office.

Shattered morale

Political sources say morale at the foreign office was shattered by the sudden eruption of the Falklands crisis and the unexpected resignation of Lord Carrington as foreign secretary. Mr. Pym took over, but he has not been able to establish his authority over Britain's foreign relations in the way that his predecessor was able to do.

On Mrs. Thatcher's recent visit to Japan, China and Hong Kong — a major tour dealing with important questions fundamental to the conduct of British foreign policy — Mr. Pym was pointedly excluded from the entourage.

And now an old foreign office hand is being brought out of retirement to set up a desk in Mrs. Thatcher's Downing Street office as her personal adviser on foreign affairs. He is Sir Anthony Parsons, an Arabist and a career diplomat who Mrs. Thatcher came to know well when he was arguing Britain's case at the United Nations as chief British delegate during the long days and nights of the Falklands crisis.

Mrs. Thatcher has not yet announced the appointment and denied that she intends to set up a prime minister's department. "I am not setting up a department," she told David Steel, leader of the minority Liberal Party, when he questioned her in Parliament about the reports this week.

She said she already had the prime minister's office, and from time to time there had been considerable changes there.

But Mrs. Thatcher added: "I feel we should have some foreign affairs advice in addition to the other advice we already have available in 10 Downing Street in the prime minister's office, not through a non-existent prime minister's department." So while Mr. Pym gets on with the job of running the foreign office, Sir Anthony will be Mrs. Thatcher's own foreign policy man, just as other senior civil servants, academics and businessmen have been drafted in to Downing Street to advise her on other subjects.

Evidently believing that the central machinery of government needed a shake-up, she brought Sir Derek Rayner in from Marks and Spencer, a major chain store, to advise her on efficiency in the bureaucracy. Professor Adrian Walters, a monetarist and free marketer after Mrs. Thatcher's own heart, became her personal economic adviser.

And there are unconfirmed reports that two top-ranking civil servants — the so-called mandarins of Whitehall — are about to join Mrs. Thatcher's team to advise her on defence and intelligence.



Sicilians worry about G.I.S.

By Roger Cohen
 Reuter

ROME (R) — Work at the site in Sicily where 112 U.S.-built nuclear missiles are due to be installed is going ahead with little sign of the anti-nuclear protests which have swept NATO countries in northern Europe.

Preparations for the arrival of the Cruise missiles at Comiso, in southern Sicily, have proceeded quietly and smoothly for the past seven months and senior officials say Italy firmly expects the first of them to be in place by the spring of 1984.

A NATO official said the alliance regarded the progress made at Comiso as crucial because West Germany had said it would not take Pershing and Cruise missiles until at least one other country in continental Europe had done so.

Italy, Britain, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands agreed in 1979 to deploy a total of 572 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles while simultaneously seeking

arms reduction with Moscow. But faced with strong anti-nuclear protests, Belgium and the Netherlands have since put off a final decision.

"Italy is leading the way and now holds the key to the whole planned deployment," the official said.

With U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on European-based nuclear missiles apparently blocked after almost a year, senior Italian officials said the government was convinced that the first missiles would be in place in Sicily on schedule.

They said latest NATO plans were for Britain to install the missiles at the end of 1983, followed by Italy in the first months of 1984. West Germany would begin deployment a few weeks later, to be followed eventually by the Netherlands and Belgium.

Italian preparations have been marked by an almost complete absence of coherent protest. The few demonstrations have been isolated incidents and no identifiable politically-backed peace move-

ment has emerged. "I have been seeking to meet a committed peace protester for almost a year, and I have not found one," a foreign ministry official said.

Bars and prostitution

The Italian media have virtually ignored the missile issue in recent months and in the isolated Comiso area, people seem more worried by the disruption to local life that a U.S.-manned military base will bring than by the missiles themselves.

"There are concerns that the base will bring bars and prostitution. There is also fear that the Mafia will move in on lucrative contracts tied to Comiso," one official said.

Mafia-run firms are already believed to be involved in some of the contractual work at Comiso, which began in April and whose value has been estimated at some \$500 million.

Officials cited several reasons for the relative absence of protest over the missiles:

— The pope and the Roman Catholic church in Italy have never come out against the missiles, calling instead for steps towards disarmament by both East and West. This contrasts with countries like West Germany where church groups have played a major role in the peace movement.

— Italy's Communist Party, which commands some 30 per cent of the national vote and pursues a line independent of Moscow, has adopted a moderate approach, seeking a delay in the installation but calling at the same time on the Soviet Union to remove its SS-20 missiles.

— Other issues, such as Italy's crippling inflation levels, high unemployment and the resurgence of the Mafia and organised crime are having a far stronger emotive impact on Italians.

— The site at Comiso, on the southern tip of Italy, is far from the mainstream of the country's political life, and many Sicilians have been in a potentially important boost for the area's economy.

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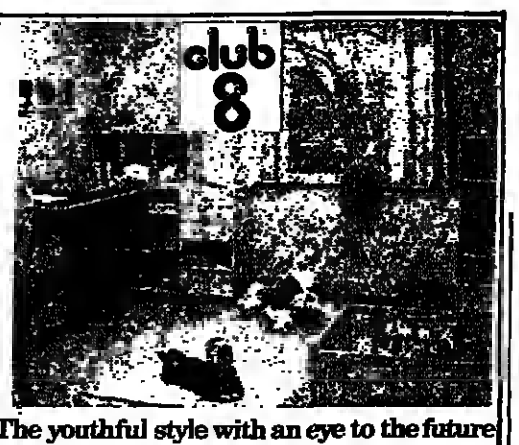
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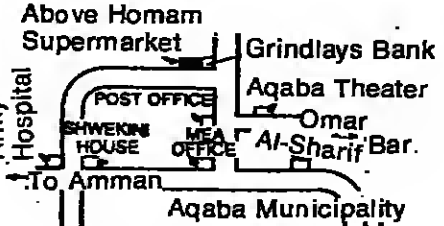
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SPORTS

Lee crowns his England debut with a goal

SALONIKA, Greece (R) — England overcame Greece 3-0 here Wednesday to move to the top of Group Three in the European Soccer Championship.

Tony Woodcock sent England away to a flying start with a goal after 80 seconds and added a second midway through the second half.

Little Liverpool midfielder Sammy Lee crowned his England debut with the third goal to complete a day of misery for an abysmal Greek side.

It was England's first victory since Bobby Robson took over as manager after the World Cup finals in Spain and it carried them to the top of their group ahead of Denmark on goal difference.

England, whose arrival on the pitch was greeted by missiles thrown from the crowd, silenced the partisan home fans with their early goal.

Bryan Robson, captaining England for the first time, found Lee with a short free kick. Full back

Keony Sansom collected Lee's through ball in the penalty area and squared it to Woodcock, who beat goalkeeper Sarganis easily.

The 45,000 Greek fans in Kafetzoglou stadium lived up to the 17th minute, baying for a penalty when the ball struck England defender Phil Neal on the hand. But East German referee Adolf Prokop decided the contact was unintended and disregarded the appeals.

England, held to a 2-2 draw by Denmark in their opening Group Three match two months ago, were seldom threatened by an inept and dispirited Greek side.

Greece, who reached the final series of the 1980 European Championship in Italy, came close to the hour when goalkeeper Peter Shilton parried a header from Thomas Mavros and was relieved to mother the forward's second shot.

But England bounced back and Woodcock netted his second in

the 63rd minute. The Arsenal striker, back in the English first division after his stint with West Germany's Cologne, fastened on to a high ball from defender Alvin Martin, raced clear and slipped his shot home.

Five minutes later England sewed up the match. Greek keeper Sarganis handled the ball outside his area as striker Paul Mariner chased a long pass from Robson. Woodcock took a short free kick. Robson relayed it to Lee whose low deflected shot made it 3-0.

Greek manager Christos Armitides, disconcerted by his side's inability to make the most of their chances, replaced Christos Arizoglou with Christos Kostikos shortly before the interval in a bid to pep up the attack.

The Greeks began the second half with what England manager Robson called their most solid period, but Woodcock's second goal left England, in their manager's words, "in the driving seat."

Asian Games begin Friday in New Delhi

NEW DELHI (R) — The 1982 Asian Games opened here in their birthplace on Friday carrying India's hopes to soon stage on Olympic Games.

India, where one-third of the population live below the poverty line, has spent more than \$100 million on the Asian sports extravaganza.

Over the past two years new stadiums have sprung up, freeways have been built and New Delhi has received a major facelift for the event.

Indian Asian Games officials have said if the games go well they almost certainly will bid for the Olympic Games in the near future.

However over the next two weeks there are many pitfalls ahead.

The major worry is from Sikh

mutants who have threatened to stage demonstrations during the games to highlight their demands for more autonomy in the fertile northern Punjab province.

Sikh leaders claim that thousands of their supporters already have arrived in New Delhi evading strict security measures to keep them away.

Even 32 elephants which play a key role in the spectacular opening ceremony have caused concern because some of them are in heat, a condition which makes the beasts irritable and hard to control.

There have been complaints about poor facilities for the swimmers and labourers are likely to be working in stadiums right up until the last minute to get things ready.

By the time the games open on

Friday afternoon nearly 5,000 athletes from 35 countries will have arrived to compete in 21 sports.

Japan, which has dominated the Asian Games since they were first held in New Delhi in 1951, is aiming at its 1978 record of 70 gold medals despite a formidable challenge from China.

England, Australia draw first test

PERTH (R) — Derek Randall scored 115 to lift England out of trouble and earn the man of the match award as the first cricket test against Australia ended in a draw Wednesday.

It was an inspired performance, and although the match was drawn, it gave England just a glimmer of hope of winning in the closing stages.

Australia were set 346 to win after tea, an impossible task thanks to Randall and England's tail-enders, and they quickly lost two wickets.

Pace bowler Bob Willis had Graeme Wood (0) and John Dyson (12) caught before Australia took their position seriously and skipper Greg Chappell (22) and Allan Border (52) pushed the score to 73 for two at the close.

After 95 minutes batting following the tea break, both sides agreed there was no chance of a result and settled for a draw before the scheduled end of the five-day test.

England had begun the day in the shaky position of 163 for five, just 150 runs ahead after a first innings of 411 to which Australia replied with 424 for nine declared.

But Randall, wicket-keeper Bob Taylor (31), Derek Pringle (46 not out), and Jamaican-born test debutant Norman Cowars (26) pushed the second innings score to the formidable 358.

NFL Players Association tentatively agree to end strike

NEW YORK (R) — The National Football League Players Association has tentatively agreed to a League proposal to end a 58-day-old pay strike, the longest in professional sports history.

Union President Gene Upshaw said the players would vote by secret ballot next Tuesday without a recommendation from the Players Association Executive Board.

The players agreed Tuesday night to report for practice Wednesday, with the schedule resuming on Sunday Nov. 21. Two games were played before the strike began on Sept. 21 and each team will now play seven more.

The Super Bowl, matching the Conference Champions, is to be played in Pasadena, California, as originally scheduled.

Financially, the deal is a five-year agreement, with an additional \$1.6 billion going to the players, \$1.3 billion covering the 1983-1986 seasons.

The other \$300 million is to cover the 1982 season, with the players accepting a 60-

million-dollar bonus for signing the contract.

Ed Garvey, the executive director of the players association and the main negotiator for the union, said: "The contract touched on all of our goals, but didn't really meet any of them completely. We have proved to the owners both now and in the future that collectively we are a force."

The eight cancelled games cost the owners approximately \$70 million per week in ticket and television revenues. Most of that money would have come from the lucrative television network contract.

The average salary for players before the settlement was \$60,000 per player.

About 1,500 players are members of the union.

The signing bonuses and the \$300 million for this season will offset any money the players may have lost in salaries for the missed games.

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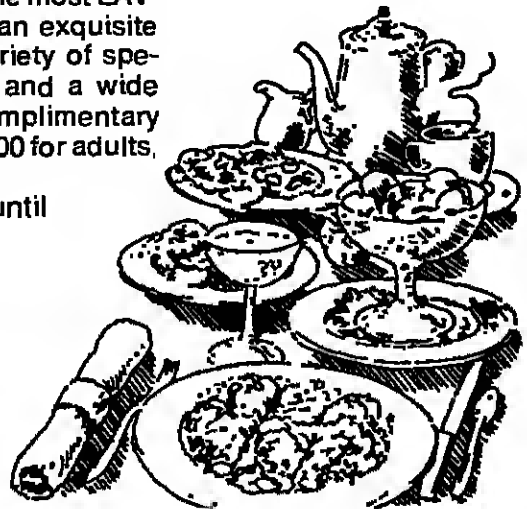
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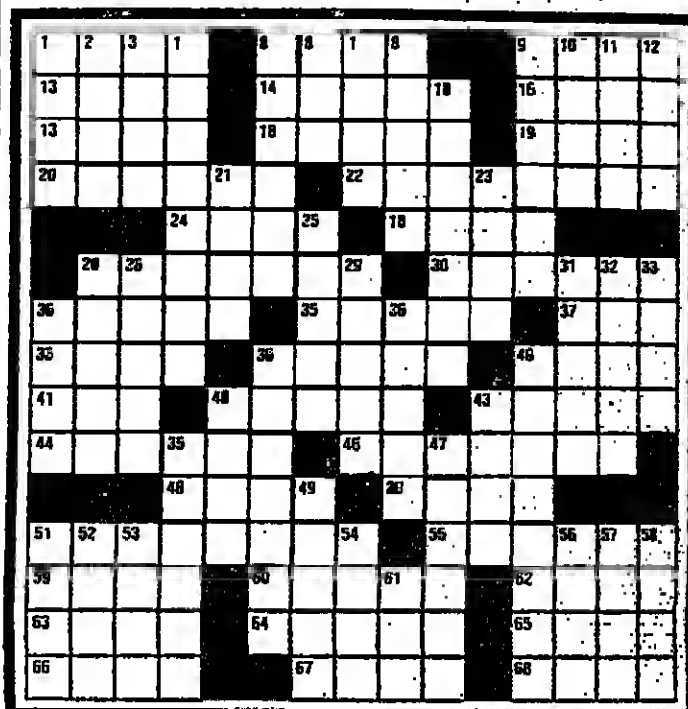
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THE Daily Crossword by Melvin Kamworthy

ACROSS	27 Snoops	50 Skating jump	12 Bed part
1 Biblical weed	30 Vital person in business	51 Thrusting forth	15 Frightened, as a horse
5 Der — (Adenauer)	34 Tropical trees	55 Biblical prophet	21 Former spouses
9 Excuse me!	35 Bathed	59 Tow	23 Regretted
13 Wild goat	37 Before	60 Podiatric concern	25 Pegasus or energy
14 Bounds	38 Poor me!	62 Unemployed	27 City on the Willamette
16 Single	39 Timid	63 Donated	28 Home, for one
17 A utility: abhor.	40 Goddess of discord	64 Venomous snake	29 Wheel hubs
18 Debar, legally	41 Hardened	65 Night light	31 Haggard
19 Membrane	42 Uncovers	66 Spotter	32 Zodiac sign
20 Automatic response	43 Wheel holders	67 Recedes	33 Loch —
22 Fighter of evil spirits	44 Breakfast item	68 Dolts	34 El —, Tex.
24 WWII power	45 Vast plains (act snooty)	DOWN	35 Sight
28 Possessive		1 Row	36 Irish saint
		2 "A" as in —	37 Goes into detail
		3 Coral ridge	38 So —
		4 Speaks vehemently	39 Simians
		5 Father of Peter the Great	40 More extensive
		6 Bandleader Brown	41 Make zzzs
		7 London museum	42 Brink
		8 Kind of glue	43 Picture of sorts
		9 Verbal upsurge	44 Roof overhang
		10 "The — love"	45 Seize
		11 Buddies	46 Creative thought
			47 Drooping
			48 Layer
			49 Pen point



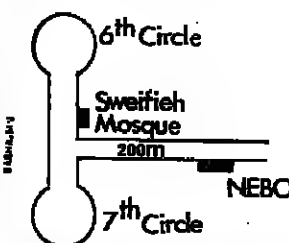
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Malta to freeze wages, prices

VALLETTA (R) — The Maltese government is to freeze wages and prices from Jan. 1, ending a 10-year tradition of annual cost of living increases and a yearly bonus to workers.

Finance Minister Lino Spiteri Tuesday night announced a budget package designed to stem rising unemployment, falling exports and a slump in tourism.

He said that on Jan. 1, 1983 collective agreements between unions and employers would be banned. There would be no additional taxation during the year and no increases in social benefits. Malta has about 9,000 jobs, 7.8 per cent of the workforce. The government is also to end a concession through which individual Maltese were able to invest abroad up to 500 Maltese pounds (about \$1,200).

Only the 34 members of the ruling Malta Labour Party were in the chamber to hear Mr. Spiteri read his budget. Members of the Nationalist Party have not attended the house of representatives since last December's general elections which they say were unfair.

EEC to keep tough path

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community governments have pledged to stick to their economic austerity programmes, despite near-record levels of unemployment.

At talks in Brussels Tuesday convened to discuss the highest jobless total for nearly 40 years, the Community's finance and employment ministers rejected calls from trade unionists to reflate their economies to cut the dole queues.

Instead, a statement issued after day-long talks said governments would continue the fight against inflation by maintaining strict controls on public spending.

Unemployment in the Community stands currently at a post-war high of 11 million, and is widely expected to reach 12 million next year.

British chancellor of the exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe told journalists after the meeting that ministers agreed present austerity policies offered the only chance for long-term economic recovery.

Speculative pressure downs sterling

LONDON (R) — The British pound came under renewed speculative pressure Wednesday and dropped below \$1.60 for the first time since late 1976.

Heavy selling of the British currency by banks and institutions drove sterling down to \$1.5970 after it closed here Tuesday at \$1.6208.

Dealers said they had noted no intervention by the Bank of England to stem the decline against the dollar and other major currencies which has been fuelled by the prospect of further falls in British interest rates coupled with a deteriorating balance of payments outlook.

Sterling slid to 4.0921 West German marks from 4.1680 Tuesday and 11.564 French francs compared with 11.830.

Dealers noted that on its effective exchange rate index, which measures the pound's value against a basket of currencies, sterling was still above its level of six months ago and said they did not expect the government to act to stop the slide.

Industrialists have been arguing the need for a lower exchange rate for several months to make exports more competitive and help the economy out of recession.

The problem for the government is that a stronger dollar, by increasing import costs, threatens its anti-inflation policy.

Egypt ups oil output, exports

CAIRO (R) — Egypt managed to increase both its oil production and exports this year despite world surplus Mr. Abdel Hadi Kandil, chairman of the Egyptian General Authority of Petroleum said Wednesday.

Mr. Kandil, quoted by the newspaper Al-Ahram, said that with production up, Egyptian revenues from oil exports would increase four per cent this year to \$2.27 billion.

Major oilfield boosts U.S. hopes

LOS ANGELES (R) — U.S. efforts to reduce dependence on foreign oil have received a dramatic boost from the discovery of a major oilfield off the southern California coast.

The new Point Arguello field, discovered last month, is just 105 kilometres from Santa Barbara and is believed to be the biggest oil find since Alaska's Prudhoe Bay in 1968.

According to oil industry analysts, the field may contain upwards of one billion barrels of oil.

Reserves at Prudhoe Bay are calculated at about 9.6 billion barrels.

Analysts consider any field with reserves of over 100 million barrels a giant field.

Mr. Paul Mlotok of the Salomon Brothers Securities firm described Point Arguello as a very good find.

"We have discovered geologically, well situated crude which is politically secure and right next door to major refining centres," he said.

As the Point Arguello oil will not be commercially available until 1986 at the earliest, analysts believe it will have no immediate repercussions on world oil markets.

"It will not add to the glut because first production is unlikely until 1986 or 1987, when the supply-demand situation will be in much better balance," an oil analyst said.

He admitted that if the oil came on stream today it might further upset world oil markets, but "three or four years from now on it may fit right in."

The success in California is expected to encourage the oil industry to shift its exploration efforts to the west coast from the east coast, where results have been disappointing.

"Exploration dollars now are more likely to flow to offshore west coast than offshore east coast," Mr. Steve Margoshes said.

He said the Georges Bank off New England, and the Baltimore Canyon in Waters off the New Jersey coast, had proven to be big disappointments so far.

The Point Arguello discovery was announced on Oct. 21 by Standard Oil of California (Socal), whose Chevron-U.S.A. subsidiary and Phillips Petroleum are the two main partners in the field.

The companies paid \$333.6 million for the tract in a sale of leases

by the government in May 1981. It is believed to be the most expensive tract ever leased in the United States.

Texaco had already reported an important oil discovery on its tract, south of the one owned by Socal and Phillips.

Analysts believe Point Arguello could produce 350,000 barrels of oil a day—250,000 from the Socal-Phillips tract and 100,000 from Texaco's.

Mr. Margoshes estimated that reserves from the field could range from 500 million to one billion barrels of oil.

He said the quality of oil found at Point Arguello so far suggested that an important percentage might be of a sufficient high gravity to make it extremely profitable.

The higher the gravity of the oil, the easier it is to refine.

Mr. James D. Balakian of Merrill Lynch says the oil companies will develop the Point Arguello

field as quickly as possible because of the huge sums of money tied up in leases.

Meanwhile a former U.S. national security council adviser said Tuesday a huge cut in Saudi Arabia's oil revenues would slow down its development, defence and aid to its Middle East neighbours.

In a paper written for the Brookings Institution, a privately-owned think-tank, Mr. William Quandt said Saudi Arabia's oil revenues had been reduced by almost 50 per cent in the past 18 months.

Speaking to reporters about the paper, he said the Saudi support for Iraq in its conflict with Iran, costing an estimated \$1 billion a month, would continue although Saudi aid to some other countries could slow down.

Saudi Arabia was producing nearly 10 million barrels of oil a day but began cutting back in response to an oil glut.

Will GATT halt spread of protectionism?

GENEVA (R) — Trade experts preparing for a major conference in Geneva are beginning to fear it will fail to halt the spread of protectionism in world commerce.

A total of 87 trade ministers are due to attend a conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) from Nov. 24 to 27 to discuss world commerce, the first ministerial session since 1973.

One West European diplomat said: "This will be the first GATT ministerial meeting that did not produce concrete decisions on liberalising trade."

The United States and the European Community set the tone three weeks ago when they agreed to limit European steel exports to the United States, trade diplomat and GATT sources told Reuters.

France quickly followed suit with several measures to limit imports, even though it will join the other members of GATT in seeking to promote free trade, the sources said.

Now Britain is considering limits on "Spanish-made" cars, the European Community looks set to tighten up on purchases of non-Community steel and Washington has started complaining about Japanese steel exports, they added.

"If important countries are doing things of this kind, then they will spread," Mr. Per Kleppe, secretary-general of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), told Reuters.

EFTA groups countries outside the European Community — Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

Senior GATT sources, asking not to be named, agreed.

"A lot of protectionist pressures have been accumulating and they will now be put more and more into force," one said. "It won't be a trade war as much as a chain reaction, like falling dominoes."

Some countries have tried to hold off protectionist pressure groups at home with the prospect that the GATT conference might further their aims. U.S. trade officials, who openly admit to this strategy, say there are now about 100 bills before Congress proposing import restrictions.

But because a year of preparation has still failed to bridge differences among the United States, Europe, Japan and the Third World, no measures strong enough to please the protectionists are likely to come from the session.

"Business groups and trade

unions have already noticed this and have begun discounting the effect of this meeting," the West European diplomat said.

On sectors likely to face further protectionism, diplomats point out that Third World textile exports, already tightly controlled by developed countries, are being further limited by stricter European Community import curbs.

Following an agreement over Community carbon steel exports to the United States, Washington has now complained about special steel exports — mostly stainless steel — from Austria, Belgium, Britain, France, Italy and Sweden.

Because its exports to the United States are now limited to 5.75

per cent of that market, the European Community is thinking of limiting imports of non-Community steel, mostly from Spain and Brazil, the diplomats added.

The Community's industry ministers are due to decide on this in mid-November.

Agreement limiting Japanese car exports to the United States and Western Europe will probably be renewed and tightened when they expire next year, the diplomats added.

Some sources also mentioned the petrochemical industry as an area at risk from growing protectionism.

West European diplomats said

that after the GATT meeting they expected the European Community to step up an assault it launched last April against Japan's trade policies.

Retailers measures might be considered if Brussels continued to make no headway against Japan, which it accused of failing to meet GATT obligations by importing far less than it exported, the diplomats added.

The GATT sources said any chain reaction of protectionism in industrialised countries would hit the Third World hardest.

Highly indebted developing states such as Brazil spent large amounts of borrowed money to build up industries such as steel and

ship-building, they explained.

These funds came mainly from private banks in the industrialised countries, and the developing countries were counting on export revenues from sales to the rich states as a way to pay off the debts.

But with governments introducing protectionist measures that cut off these possible markets, the developing countries now find they cannot earn enough to pay the debts.

"The trade policy people are failing to make the connection between the world of trade and the world of finance," one source commented.

"They can't see the problems that present trade policies imply."

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities rebounded from Tuesday's easier levels but government bonds weakened afresh with sterling retreating below the \$1.60 level, dealers said. At 1500 Wednesday the F.T. index was seven points up at 623.2.

Government bonds showed falls ranging to about one point mainly on domestic selling but closing levels were 1/8 or 1/4 point above the day's lows, dealers added.

Interest was selective in equities with ICI leading the way with a gain of 20p at 338 but North Americans eased.

The fall in sterling prompted demand for exporters such as Bechtel up 16p at 386, Plessey 12p higher at 644 and Unilever 15p dearer at 755. Shell led oils upwards adding 20p at 414.

Philips Lamps fell 23p to 607 after third quarter figures but Land Securities rose 8p to 265, Tesco gained 18p to 136 and W.H. Smith was 4p up at 294 after interim results, dealers said.

Gold shares firmed but were below best levels and banks rallied, with Lloyds closing 7p up at 370 having eased Tuesday on increased provisions for bad debts, dealers said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.5970/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2247/50	Canadian dollars
	2.5625/35	West German marks
	2.7835/50	Dutch guilders
	2.1880/1900	Swiss francs
	49.60/63	Belgian francs
	7.2420/70	French francs
	1473.25/1474.25	Italian lire
	261.75/90	Japanese yen
	7.5400/5500	Swedish crowns
	7.2730/60	Norwegian crowns
	8.9540/70	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	412.00/413.00	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

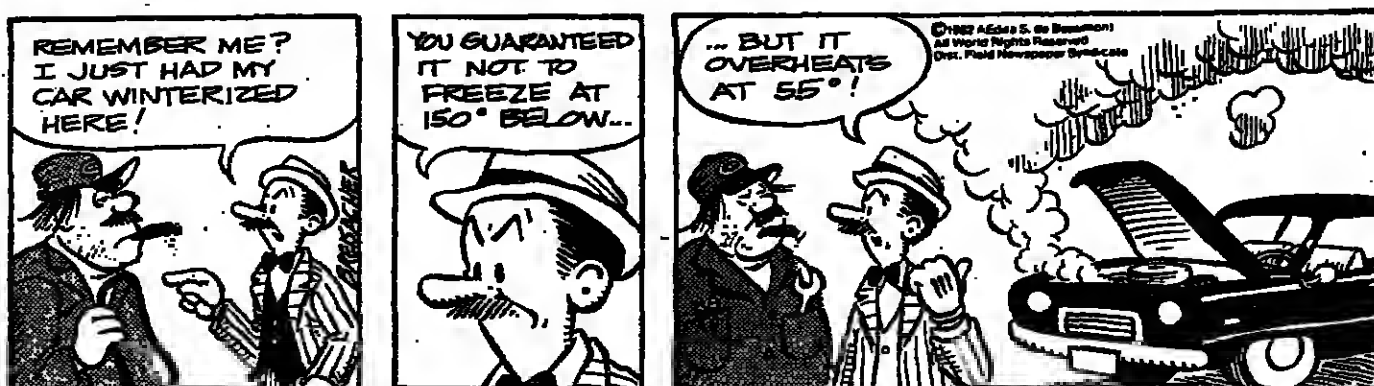


"Our marriage has given new meaning to the term madly in love!"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

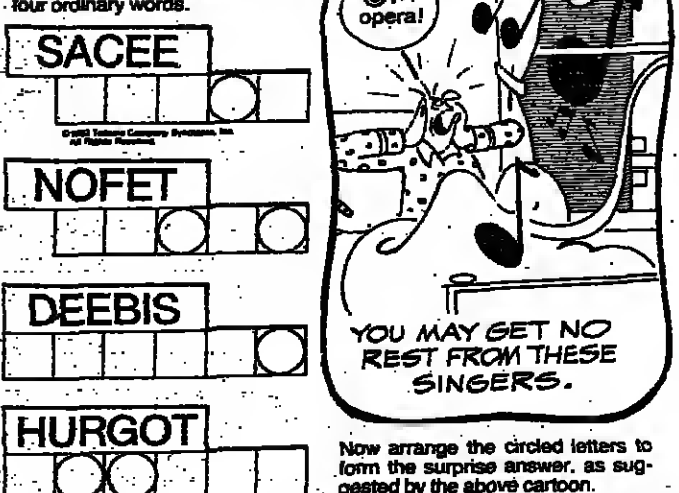


Andy Capp



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VILLA PRUNE ENTIRE GRISLY
Answer: What bad sailors are called—PIRATES

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to study the various relationships you have with other persons and to take steps to enhance the harmony you now enjoy. A time to make progressive plans for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make allies of those who are cooperative and have the same interests as you. Strive for greater success in the days ahead.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Come to a greater accord with co-workers and relieve tensions. Be sure to spend your money wisely, not extravagantly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Coming to the right understanding with others makes it possible to gain your goals at this time. Be logical.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good time to contact trusted friends who can give the data you need to get ahead. Use care in motion.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be more thoughtful of close ties and help them with their troubles. Be sure your temper is under control at all times.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make detailed plans to have a more solid structure for the future. Don't neglect routine duties early in the day.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't permit others to interfere and spoil your plans. Show that you are steadfast. Study a new enterprise that could be profitable.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Contacting those who can be helpful to you in financial matters is wise. Then plan for improvements to your property.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your close ties hold the key to your success so be sure to contact as many of them as possible. Be wary of a foe.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Contacting business experts and getting their advice is wise at this time. Avoid one who could give you much trouble.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Begin the day wisely by getting in contact with good friends who can be of assistance to you. Strive for greater success.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Use your hunches which could lead you in the right direction at this time. Avoid one who is jealous of you.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have the ability to express self, but you have to teach to be more cooperative with others to gain the desired goals. Direct the education along professional lines for best results. Give good religious training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day and evening for conversation with those who are in positions of power and authority and with whom you can gain the support you need. Strive for added prosperity.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Concentrate on ways to get ahead in career activities. Coming to a complete accord with close ties is wise.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study new outlets that could bring advancement in the future. A productive day provided you wear your thinking cap.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) It's important to stick to business matters early in the day to get the results you want. Avoid arguments as much as possible.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't become emotional with allies today. Use good sense and all will be well. Strive for harmony at home.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A good day when you can talk over routines with others and get the results you want. Enjoy the social side of life.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A time when you can easily figure out how to have greater of the world's goods in the future. Relax at home tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan to be with the one you love and make better arrangements for the future. Quietly confer with a trusted adviser.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Find the right way to get your associates to assist you with your plans. A private matter can now be resolved.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Engage in more practical affairs and improve your financial status. Use extreme care in travel at this time.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get together with those who comprehend your wants and needs and gain their assistance. Show that you have wisdom.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your private plans well and carry through in a conventional way. Use your hunches which are accurate now.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan to spend some time with those who are expert in fields of interest to you. Be sure to keep promises you've made.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be a most dynamic person who can easily gain the respect of others. Send to college where most of the talent in this chart can be further developed. Give religious training so that your progeny follows the right path.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

WORLD

IRA kills 'butcher;' primate appeals for peace

BELFAST (R) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) said Wednesday its guerrillas shot dead Protestant Lennie Murphy in Belfast Tuesday and accused him of committing at least 20 horrific murders.

The guerrilla organization said it ordered the killing of Murphy, 28, reputed former head of a defunct Protestant gang known as the Shankill butchers, because he was trying to form another group to murder Catholics.

Murphy had been responsible

for the horrific murders of over 20 innocent nationalist (Catholics) in the Belfast area and of a number of Protestants," the IRA said in a statement issued through the Republican press centre in Belfast.

Murphy died in a hail of bullets in north Belfast Tuesday night as he arrived in his car to visit a woman friend.

Although police referred to him in court in 1979 as the leader of the gang — named after the Pro-

testant Shankill district of Belfast — they were never able to gather enough evidence to charge him. Eleven gang members were jailed for life for the torture murders of 19 Catholics.

Tuesday two policemen were shot dead by Irish guerrillas and a Catholic grocer was shot in front of his customers.

Murphy was a leader of the Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) guerrillas, informed sources said, and was greatly feared

even by close associates. Belfast policemen regarded him as a psychopath, the sources said.

"He was the world's worst bastard — an absolute animal," a source in the senior ranks of the security forces said. "Not only did he get his sadistic kicks out of doing it but he seemed to get further kicks out of knowing we were unable to prove it."

Murphy was reputed to have brutally enforced discipline among his fellow guerrillas.

"He would kill Protestants as quickly as Catholics," said a leader of the Ulster Defence Association (UDA), the legal Protestant street organization. "The man was a murderous animal."

Meanwhile, the Catholic primate of all Ireland pleaded Wednesday for a halt to "a frightening litany of death" after four men were killed in the past 24 hours in Northern Ireland.

Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, whose own diocese includes Cou-

nty armagh where 14 people have been killed in the past month, said: "If my appeals for peace and reconciliation are not heeded, then at least the anguished cries of widows, fatherless children and bereaved families must be listened to."

His statement came as the Northern Ireland secretary, James Prior, was in the United States appealing to Americans to give money for reconstruction in Northern Ireland and not for guns.

U.S. makes elaborate plans for shuttle flights

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (R) — U.S. space officials, buoyed by what they called the overwhelming success of the latest shuttle mission, are making elaborate plans for five more flights during the next year. Plans so far include the first night landing, the first round-the-clock crew on a three-shift basis, the first automatic pilot landing and the first six-member mission, said the associate administrator for space flights, Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson.

The Columbia shuttle, which landed Tuesday with its four-man crew at Edwards air force base after its fifth flight and first commercial mission, is to be modified

to carry the European-built space laboratory next year.

The next shuttle mission, now set for late January or early February, will be made by its new sister ship, Challenger.

Columbia's flight was marred only by the cancellation of a three-and-a-half hour walk in space in its open cargo bay.

But Gen. Abrahamson, describing the flight as a great success, told a press conference that it was "really rather a boring mission."

Mission commander Vance Brand, 51, told the crowd after he brought Columbia down on manual controls: "We've been on a fantastic voyage. We're ready to go back right now."

West Germany's prime urban guerrilla caught

BONN (R) — West Germany's most wanted urban guerrilla suspect, Christian Klar, who was arrested digging up a secret arms cache Tuesday was due to go before an examining magistrate Wednesday.

His capture in a Hamburg wood completed a clean sweep of the three suspected leaders of the "Red Army Faction" (RAF). Last week, Adelheid Schulz, 27, and Brigitte Mohaupt, 33, were arrested.

Police described Mr. Klar, 30, as the top strategist of the group, better known abroad as the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Federal prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said the three arrests must have had a catastrophic effect on the RAF. Only one other guerrilla suspect on the police most wanted lists remains free.

Mr. Klar will appear before a magistrate Wednesday under a law requiring suspects held in custody to be seen by a judge within 24 hours of their detention.

The magistrate is expected to confirm arrest warrants already

issued against Mr. Klar in connection with the 1977 killings of federal prosecutor Siegfried Buback, top banker Juergen Ponto and employers' leader Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Elite anti-terrorist police swooped on Mr. Klar in a suburban Hamburg wood early Tuesday afternoon.

Although he was armed with a loaded pistol and spare ammunition, police said he gave up without a fight.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann described the arrest as a triumph of secrecy, unbroken for four weeks despite the involvement of a number of German police forces.

In a radio interview, he said the operation began last month when mushroom pickers found another cache near Frankfurt.

Mr. Klar is also wanted for suspected involvement in an attack on the commander of U.S. forces in Europe, Gen. Frederick Kroesen, and a bomb attack on U.S. air force headquarters at Ramstein last year.

U.S. wants to see stability in Mideast

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States is interested in seeing "independence, stability and (proper) political orientation" for the states of the Middle East, a former U.S. Mideast official declared.

Addressing the National Council of World Affairs, at Johns Hopkins Foreign Policy Institute, Harold Saunders, former assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said that U.S. interests must be tempered by the realization that the engine of change in the region has been fuelled by ever-changing circumstances.

The capacity to cope with change is the largest task for America today, says ambassador Saunders. He is the American diplomat who played a leading role in working out five Arab-Israeli agreements. He told the group that American leaders would be unrealistic if they thought that America's interest was in preserving the status quo. "U.S. interest is not the status quo" or "a continuation of the current situation," ambassador Saunders said, adding, "it's not going to be there" in the future because of the fast pace of change that is occurring in the region. He believes that a capability to deal with change would mitigate against having to rely on a military solution.

"The United States has an interest in relating constructively to rapid political, economic and social change," he noted, "so that leaders there, who are on the front lines of change can count on American presence, American support to support them in channelling changes in the direction that is constructive for them and their people, and we hope for the United States of America."

'Second priority: Preventing Soviet domination'

A second priority on ambassador Saunders' list was America's continued interest in preventing Soviet domination of the Middle East. He noted that the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in 1980 underscored the problem, and "that you cannot rule out Soviet intervention." The Soviet military occupation has "brought them a bit closer to vital oil areas in the Gulf," he said.

"The Soviet threat is not only military," said ambassador Saunders, noting that collapse of central authority in Iran today, and the possible resurgence of the Communist Tudeh Party with Soviet backing, as other concerns. "We wonder whether or not the Soviet Union may take hold of the levers of power in Iran, tomorrow or the next day, but two or three steps down the road" during a post-Khomeini power struggle.

Ambassador Saunders observed that each of the Arab-Israeli wars ended with the United States and the Soviet Union on the hotline to each other. A fear for the United States is that because of a local Middle East dispute "the U.S. and the Soviet Union might run into each other."

Unless there is some event involving the U.S.-Soviet arms race or a cataclysmic occurrence in Eastern Europe, Mr. Saunders said the Middle East as the place "where the global strategic balance will, perhaps, be tested."

America's third long-term interest has been safeguarding the security and survival of the state of Israel, said Mr. Saunders. "Israeli military superiority is not guaranteed by machinery," he said, noting that since 1973 military might did not necessarily make Israel's borders any more secure or safer.

Unless peace comes to the region soon, there is the possibility of another Arab-Israeli conflict in the future, where he feels that Arabs would be able to marshal a military force commensurate with their numbers.

"The frightening aspect is that this is the decade where nuclear weapons will come out more fully to the open, and may even find their way on the battlefield," Mr. Saunders said.

'Happy problem of Israeli border security'

Although he offers a gloomy prophecy for the future, he says that a "happy problem" has presented itself today regarding a mode of ensuring the security of the borders of Israel. Mr. Saunders says that the lessons learned from the security agreements from the Camp David accords for the Sinai could be reapplied to Israel's Eastern front and on "the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian area in order to achieve peace there."

The fourth area of America's interest is the continuation of the flow of oil from the Middle East to Western countries, thus aiding world economic stability, he believes. He stressed the important issue of the intertwining of the economies in the 1980's.

The fifth area, he feels, is to reestablish a balance of arms in the Middle East. Mr. Saunders sees the need for a reversal in U.S. arms sales policies because outflows in the area have accepted and used arms against the interests of the United States. He sees the balancing of the buildup of advanced technology weapons, including nuclear weapons, as one of the highest priorities for the United States and other Western countries.

America's sixth principle is hard to define, Mr. Saunders says. But it is essential that "the U.S. has an interest in the Middle East in the consolidation and strengthening of a body of international principles." He cites the peaceful settlement of disputes and self-determination of people. "They are important because in some ways we gave these expressions to the world."

Reagan lauds crack task force set up to combat illegal drugs

MIAMI (R) — A special task force formed to combat the smuggling of illegal drugs into the United States has been an unqualified success, President Reagan said Wednesday.

He said the force of federal and local law enforcement officials, created in January under the direction of Vice President George Bush, was the forerunner of others in a major crackdown against organized crime in southern Florida.

Mr. Reagan was visiting Miami to inspect the task force's planes, helicopters and other equipment and to pay tribute to the coast guard cutter Dauntless, which has seized more drug-running ships and marijuana than any other government vessel.

He said the task force had been successful in reducing the very high rate of crime, terrorism and gang killings in southern Florida. "This is not to say the battle is won," he said. "The influx of

drugs into southern Florida and other areas of the nation is still a serious problem and much of the work against this menace lies ahead of us."

The president was speaking during a tour of Homestead air force base, where the exhibits included two Cobra helicopters and an EC-2 Hawkeye radar detection aircraft used to find drug-smuggling planes and ships.

He also saw automatic weapons seized from smugglers, cocaine and counterfeit U.S. currency.

The crew of the cutter Dauntless was awarded the coast guard unit citation for seizing 20 ships and 168,460 kilograms of marijuana.

The White House said that since the task force was formed the number of drug-related arrests had risen by just over a quarter and more than three billion dollars worth of illegal drugs had been confiscated.

U.S. general has low opinion of Soviet chief

AGANA, Guam (R) — The commander of United States air forces in Japan and Korea said Wednesday he was concerned about Soviet military power and described the new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov as "naïve but a snake."

Lt. Gen. Charles Donnelly, on a three-day visit to U.S. air force installations here, told community leaders the Soviet Union had 55 divisions along the Sino-Soviet border and in the Far East where the U.S. had only 16 divisions.

The U.S. had to strengthen its forces despite current economic problems, he said, adding: "Fre-

edom doesn't come cheap."

"They (the Soviets) have just finished scaring the devil out of the Japanese by flying the Bockfire (long-range bomber) into the Japan Sea," he said. "I'm not sure that given a war on all fronts we'd come out all that well."

Gen. Donnelly predicted that Mr. Andropov would take a hardline military stance towards the U.S. and its allies, saying: "he is a hawk. He's nastier than a snake."

Gen. Donnelly, praised Japanese and South Korean military forces but said Japan was not spending enough on its own defence.

Human rights major issue during Caricom summit

OCHO RIOS, Jamaica (R) — Human rights are likely to emerge as a major divisive issue at the summit here of leaders of the 12-nation Caribbean community (Caricom).

They will be struggling to avoid political conflict after Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop rejected pressure to hold free elections, arguing his country was the most democratic in the Caribbean.

Mr. Bishop said Grenada would never again see what he called Westminster-style hypocrisy. The Grenadian leader, who

took power in a 1979 coup, said he did not see the election issue taking up much of the three-day Caricom summit, the first to be held in seven years.

Human rights emerged as a thorny issue following a clash during the opening session Tuesday.

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga called for full observance of human rights and free elections, but Guyanese President Forbes Burnham countered, saying Caricom should not waste time discussing democracy but concentrate on more important collective issues.

NEWS IN BRIEF

U.S. congressional team visits Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Seven U.S. congressmen met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel in Beirut on a fact-finding visit to Lebanon, presidential palace officials said. The delegation is headed by representative Lee Hamilton. They met earlier with Foreign Minister Elie Salem. The congressmen also were scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Sbfak Wazzan, leftist leader Walid Jumblatt, U.S. Middle East envoy Morris Draper and U.S. ambassador Robert Dillon.

British customs crack down on beer

LONDON (R) — British customs officials have closed a loophole that allowed a growing band of cross-channel bargain hunters to bring £120 (\$200) worth of half-price beer from France. From midnight Wednesday night a limit of 50 litres of beer will apply, it was officially announced, cutting the amount of beer that can be brought in by nine-tenths. Other trippers, attracted to France by the high exchange rate of the franc against the pound and low off-season day-trip fares, bought throwaway cigarette lighters by the boxload to resell at three times the French price. Now a limit of 25 will be imposed.

Convicted mother has new baby

DARWIN, Australia (R) — Lindy Chamberlain, jailed for life last month for murdering her baby daughter, Wednesday gave birth to another girl, who will be removed from her care, prison officials said. Mrs. Chamberlain, 34, who alleged at her trial that a dingo (wild dog) killed her nine-week-old child Azaria in the Australian outback, was moved from jail to hospital for the birth. But the baby, her fourth, will soon be taken away by order of the northern territory government, acting on the advice of psychiatrists and doctors.

Shultz briefs Reagan on Moscow talks

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Secretary of State George Shultz reported to President Reagan on his and Vice-President George Bush's visit to Moscow and their talks with Soviet leaders. Asked by reporters to discuss his talk with new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov Mr. Shultz said, "I would simply put it that, as the president has said, we have a policy. It's been in place for quite some time. It consists, number one, of a realistic appraisal of what is going on; number two, of the strength of our military capacity and our will; number three, a willingness to solve problems; and with a conviction, number four, that things can be better if problems are solved."

Lebanese among Red Brigades suspects

TURIN, Italy (R) — A 27-year-old Lebanese man was among six people held after anti-terrorist police burst into a suspected Red Brigades hideout in a Turin apartment block Tuesday, police said. They said the man was detained on suspicion of guerrilla activities and added that arms, ammunition and documents were found in the raid. Three of those held Tuesday were charged with participation in an armed band and illegal arms possession. The other three, including the Lebanese, were being questioned and might be charged later, police said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—Please discuss preemptive bids. Do you favor the three-bid or the weak two-bid? Can third- or fourth-hand open with a preempt?

—R. Green, Kokomo, Ind. (This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—Despite the fact that you have asked a series of questions, I am delighted to respond because at least one of the points you raise seems to be causing no end of confusion. Your trouble is that you are mixing up grapes and apples — although both are fruit, it does not mean that the two are the same.

I am referring specifically to weak two-bids and three-bids. Both are preemptive actions, yet that does not mean that they describe the same type of hand.

A preemptive three-bid is a defensive action. It shows a seven-card suit, and usually little or nothing outside the suit. It simply says that, not vulnerable, you expect to make six tricks with your suit as trumps; vulnerable, you expect to take seven tricks. It is a barrage bid, the main purpose of which is to force the enemy to take action at a high level where scientific exploration is high impossible.

The weak two-bid is a double-edged sword because it is both an offensive and defensive weapon. It is made with a good six-card suit, never with a seven-card suit. While a three-bid promises little or nothing in defensive

values, a weak two-bid can have quite a bit outside the loog suit. At the top of its range, it can have as much as 1½ or 2 defensive tricks.

Because the weak two-bid can be made with a hand that comes close to an opening bid, the partners must have a structure whereby they can find out the quality of the weak two-bid and, sometimes, specifically where the outside strength lies.

Can you make a preemptive bid in third and fourth seats? In third seat, certainly. As a matter of fact, you might relax your requirements a little for a third-hand preempt. If partner couldn't open and you don't have an opening bid, the odds are that the hand belongs to the opponents. So anything you can do, within reason, to disrupt the flow of the enemy auction, could reap dividends.

Fourth seat is another matter. Here, there is a marked difference between duplicate and rubber bridge. At duplicate, you might open with a preemptive bid in an effort to collect a partscore. At rubber bridge, however, where you pay for your disasters with cold cash, you want to be more cautious.

An opening bid of two hearts on fourth seat at rubber bridge usually shows a good opening one-bid, but with a one-suited hand that is not defensively oriented. A typical hand for that sort of action would be:

♦xx ♠AKQxxx ♦Kxx ♣xx If you open one heart, you let the opponents get in a cheap overall. Two hearts is not only preemptive, it describes your holding accurately.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkin

STACKED DECK

By Peter G. Saw

ACROSS

1 Con
2 Meters
3 Tennis trills
12 Unreturnable
13 Parthenon, e.g.
14 Blue and White
15 Pin up
17 Hecate
22 Large reptiles
25 Coughed
26 bedstead
27 Increases the slope
28 Blow gently
30 Useless
31 Without a
32 Concerning
33 Underworld god
34 Peer

DOWN

1 Clumpy boots
2 Night Fr.
3 Fork part
4 Unworldly
5 Young women
6 Toughen, as steel
7 Of great size
8 BPO members
9 Orange-yellow
10 Bakers
11 Greek letters
12 Russian
13 Stripplace of
14 Russian statesman
15 Supplements (with "our")
16 Father

Diagramless

17 X 18, by Alice D. Vaughan

ACROSS

1 Great leader
4 Defects
7 Two-line
8 Angle
9 Dances
11 Knit end
12 Applies cosmetics
15 Glaze
16 Ex-ruler
17 Publicize

DOWN

1 Anks of song
2 Extreme
3 Loutishness
4 Not well
5 Thwart
6 Term in
7 Men's party
8 Snuggles
9 Sea bird
10 Pious
11 Give forth
12 Dobbin's mail
13 Misadventure
14 Conversation
15 Linked
16 Rascals
17 Confidence to

ACROSS

19 Small bottle
20 Cut calories
22 Legal thing
24 Cure
25 Legal holdings
26 Certain ester
27 Lamprey
28 Minutemen
29 Actress
30 Gloria
32 Tending to wear away

DOWN

11 Give forth
12 Dobbin's mail
13 Misadventure
14 Conversation
15 Linked
16 Rascals
17 Confidence to
19 Severed
20 Severe
21 Scurry
22 Straight man

ACROSS

36 Zest
38 Statues
39 Explicitly
42 More depressed
43 Perfectly
45 Clock numeral
47 Ragged
48 Southern
49 Red or Black
50 Flesh-eating
51 Cat
52 Citrus
53 Beverage
54 Noon, at sea
57 An Astoria
58 Capable of
60 Length of a
61 Tyrolean song
62 Fears
63 Balgrade
64 Native

DOWN

36 Zest
38 Statues
39 Explicitly
42 More depressed
43 Perfectly
45 Clock numeral
47 Ragged
48 Southern
49 Red or Black
50 Flesh-eating
51 Cat
52 Citrus
53 Beverage
54 Noon, at sea
57 An Astoria
58 Capable of
60 Length of a
61 Tyrolean song
62 Fears
63 Balgrade
64 Native

ACROSS

64 Hauls
65 Lumber
66 Cavalry
68 Weapons
69 Fire
72 See 49 A
73 Entirely
74 Successful
75 Ottoman empire
76 Mice, Curie
77 Author Fleming
78 Dismember
79 Attachment
80 Marks on seeds
81 Sin
81 Length of a
82 Marriage to the point of an "itch"
85 Domesticated

DOWN

64 Hauls
65 Lumber
66 Cavalry
68 Weapons
69 Fire
72 See 49 A
73 Entirely
74 Successful
75 Ottoman empire
76 Mice, Curie
77 Author Fleming
78 Dismember
79 Attachment
80 Marks on seeds
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86 Slum, e.g.
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93 Crew member
94 Hearty
97 Entertain
98 Certain foot
102 Pneumatic tool
104 Revolver
106 Philippines
107 Craftiness
108 Ceremony
109 Shield border
110 Accelerates
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112 Ohio
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